THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XI. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 4. 1878. NUMBER 14.

Song.

Weep, as if you thought of laughter!
Smile, as tears were coming after!
Marry your pleasures to your woes;
And think life's green well worth its rose!

No sorrow will your heart betide
Without a comfort by its side;
The sun may sleep in his sea-bed,
But you have starlight overhead.

Trust not to joy! the rose of June,
When opened wide, will with soon;
Italian days without twilight
Will turn them suddenly to night.

Joy, most changeful of all things,
Flits away on rainbow wings;
And when they look the gayest know
It is that they are spread to go.

—*Mrs. Browning.*

The Dying Wife.

Lay the gem upon my bosom,
Let me feel her warm breath,
For a strong chill o'er me passes,
And I know it is death.
I would gaze upon the treasure—
Scarcely given ere I go—
Feel her rosy, dimpled fingers
Wander o'er my cheek of snow,

am passing through the waters,
But a blessed shore appears;
Kneel beside me, husband, dearest,
Let me kiss away thy tears;
Wrestle with thy grief, my husband,
Strive from midnight unto day;
It may leave an angel's blessing
When it vanishes away.

Lay the gem upon my bosom,
'Tis not long she can be there,
See! how to my heart she nestles,
'Tis the pearl I love to wear.
If in after years beside thee,
Sits another in my chair,
Though her voice be sweeter music,
And her face than mine more fair;

If a cherub call thee "Father,"
Far more beautiful than this,
Love thy first-born, oh! my husband!
Turn not from the motherless;
Tell her sometning of her mother—
You may call her by my name!
Shield her from the winds of sorrow!
If she errs, oh! gently blame.

Lead her sometimes, where I am sleeping
I will answer if she calls,
And my breath will stir her ringlets,
When my voice in blessing falls;
Then her soft black eyes will brighten,
And shall wonder whence it came;
In her heart when years pass o'er her
She will find her mother's name.

It is said that every mortal
Walks between two angels here;
One records the ill, but blots it,
If before the midnight drear
Man repenteth—if uncancelled,
Then the right-hand angel weepeth,
Bowing low with veiled eyes.

I will be her right hand angel,
Sealing up the good for Heaven;
Striving that the midnight watches
Find no misdeeds unforgiven.
You will not forget me, husband.
When I am sleeping 'neath the sod;
Oh, love the jewel to us given,
As I love thee—next to God!

A CLOSE SHAVE.

"Another step, and you are a dead man."

"By what authority do you bar my passage?"

"Authority? Ha, ha! If this ain't enough," holding out a revolver in each hand, with a hideous leer in his evil face, "I reckon I'll have to explain further. By the authority of the Road Agency of this great overland route."

It was in the days when Ben Halliday and the pony express served in lieu of locomotives and telegraph lines. When might was right throughout a region extending over nineteen hundred miles, from St. Joseph to Sacramento; when the stage run the gauntlet of road agents and Indians, and bones, many of them human remains, grinned up at the traveler unexpectedly as he crossed the plains; when to be "quick on the trigger" was worth more to a man than all the wealth, all the culture, and all the courage in the world.

Dick Hartford looked into the man's face calmly, looked into the muzzles of the pistols, smiled and uttered a single word: "Well?"

"Don't you aggravate me, or I will fire, and serve you right."

"I never flinched in my life. I won't flinch now. What do you want?"

"Throw down your revolver. Now turn round, and if you budge a hair's breadth I'll blow your brains out."

Hartford obeyed. He permitted his hands to be tied behind his back. He saw his pockets turned inside out, his money appropriated, his watch pocketed, and only remonstrated when his captor felt for a money belt. "Don't cut me, there's no belt on me."

"O! you did feel it then. Thought I had a bank to pry open. Now then, march. There's good ground here, and plenty of it. It will do you good to stretch your legs. Keep right on to the clump to the left, and mind you, don't stumble, for like as not you'll never get up. There was one fellow stumbled here about six weeks ago, and he never got higher than his knees. I'll show his bones d'reckly."

Was it a lie, a threat? Hartford cursed himself for refusing to listen to the advice of the conductor of the stage who warned him to beware of the road agents. He had answered that he would take the risk. He desired to see for himself if the stories told of the robberies and murders on the route were true. And he was learning.

"A little faster, stranger. My horse is reether restive, and, beside, Jim Porter would like to see you."

The road was unbroken, but the dust was stifling, and it blew from the horses' feet to the captive. The captive kept his head up, and strode on.

"Rough, isn't it? Now, I suspect you came out to capture some one. Like as not Jim Porter?"

No response from the captive.

"They do say there is a party looking for us. Porter is anxious to see them. This yer's a god-send. Never thought to meet ye this way. Got tired riflin', I suppose. Thought you'd lay over, do up a little business, and take next stage. Now, I never knew a man to lay over that didn't rue it. There was a man from Illinoy laid over about three months ago. Had some instruction. He was mighty sly, that Illinoyian. I reckon he'd furnish a regiment of Vigilantes with cunning. Kind o' sauntered out of same town you left an hour ago, but he had some company. He wasn't such a fool as you. And his company went back on him. Shot him through the spine, then tickled his ribs with a knife. He was a powerful, active Vigilante, was the company. He was too much for the Illinoyian."

"Just as you were too much for me."

"I like your pluck now. You do keep a stiff upper lip. But it'll be all day with you the moment Porter claps eyes on you. He makes short work of spies. I reckon that's your line."

The captive did not reply. At that moment his thoughts were on home. A mighty throb rose in his throat—a suffocating throb—wrenched from him by that one thought of home. His wife and child, his boy that he would never see again. It was hard. He had played a bold game and he had lost. The Vigilantes were in league with the road agents. He had been outwitted. The stage company would be short another man, and the road would be under tribute as before. His plans, so carefully concealed in his own breast, were known to the murderous gang. Perhaps in less than an hour he would be dangling at the end of a rope. He half turned as he thought of the end.

"None o' that, unless you want your early pill, in which case I'm bound to accommodate ye. Porter didn't say we were to run risks. He does like a friendly chat, and he pumps some people as dry as a limekiln."

"I'll make you an offer."

"Crack your whip."

"I'll fight you fair, like a man. Tie one arm down, give me a pistol, and let us take shot about, you the first."

"Sho', now."

"Or I'll allow you two to one."

"Yes, I see you can allow most anythin', but unless you move right on, and keep movin', I'll make short work of ye."

A coyote rose slowly from a sage brush, looked at them sneakingly over his shoulder, then trotted slowly away. A noisome bird of prey rose slowly from the carcass of a mule, flapped its wings lazily, sailed slowly through the air, then settled down upon a rib that protruded from the sand. The sun's rays poured down upon the plain until the dust and sand seemed to melt in the fervid heat. And, to crown all, the captive suddenly experienced the agony of excessive thirst.

A faint sound in the distance arrested his attention. Was that not the sound of horses' feet? What if it should prove to be his friends—the Vigilantes? Impossible. His morning stroll was unknown to them. The sound came nearer and nearer to him. Then he observed for the first time a rocky defile further to the left, as though a chasm lay there, or a stream chiseled out its course across the plains. Now there could be no mistaking the sound. The steady trot of horses' feet and the clanking of spurs could be heard. Suddenly half a dozen horsemen swept around a low rock, at sight of whom the captor grunted.

"Here's Captain Jim. Mind your manners now, for he's the perlitest man you ever met."

The captive shivered. When a boy he was detected in an act that brought upon the wrath of the teacher of the school in the New England village he would never see more. The eagle eye of the teacher singled him out from a score of mischief makers, and he shivered as he felt that the punishment awarded incorrigibles was unavoidable. But he braced himself, walked out promptly to the middle of the floor the moment his name was called, and, to his lasting surprise, was let go with a mild rebuke. In much the same manner Dick Hartford braced himself for the interview with the leader of the most desperate gang of miscreants that ever levied a tax upon the travelers who crossed the plains. This was the man he had dreamed of circumventing. The case was reversed.

The road agents rode forward without order, and surrounded both horseman and captive.

"What have you got, Barham?"

"Make your bow. It's captain Jim," said Barham. Then to Captain Jim's query: "That's for you to find out. I obeyed orders."

What a magnificent front the captive presented. His gaze was as clear and steady and level as though he were looking right through Captain Jim, away beyond the ranche, and off to the mountains in the distance.

"What have you got to say for yourself, anyhow?" Captain Jim's sinister face clouded still more as he met the unwavering gaze of the captive.

"Nothing," replied the captive, as he walked in front of the leader.

"You are locked up, and the keys lost," said Captain Jim, sneeringly. "I think I know your business. I've a mind to send Ben Halliday your ears. No, I'll send him your heart. This trip's a failure, and Ben ought to know it. If you won't talk—"

"I'll die first!" The words were flung at him so passionately that even Captain Jim was moved to admiration.

"Die it is, then!" exclaimed one of the gang.

"You are seven to one," said Hartford.

"We are in the majority mostly," said Jim. "But I'll give you a chance. You are plucky. Now, what does a milksop life do for you? Come along with us, share and share alike, and we'll give you excitement, and opportunity to show the stuff you are made of."

"To make one of a gang of murderers who are afraid to cope man to man," said the captive.

One of the gang at that moment leveled his pistol at Hartford's head. But the leader ordered him to keep his fire until there was need for it. "Let us do this thing in order," said Captain Jim, as the scar on his cheek became livid, then a dull red. "We'll ride down to the old place and pull him up like a dog. You got what was on him?" to Barham. Barham nodded. There was not a word said further. The party rode on perhaps twenty minutes, when the defile deepened, narrowed, and the rocks shut over the horsemen's heads. Then at a word from Jim the men dismounted. Advancing to Hartford, he said, with a cruel smile:

"Say your prayers, you have got five minutes to live. Mount that stone." There was a ledge above the captive's head, with a jutting point, over which a rope was thrown, and a noose made at the end of it.

"Will you allow me to speak?"

"Blow away," answered Captain Jim. "I may as well tell you we know all about you. You've traveled fifteen hundred miles to trap us. Ben Halliday tried that game often. You gave yourself away. You expected to master the road, and the biggest booby among us mastered you. Now fire away."

"Well, then, let me predict what your end will be," said the captive. With the noose around his neck, and gloating eyes and fierce faces for his audience, he spoke out clearly, defiantly. "When you've murdered me, you may prepare for the hereafter. There will be no rest for you. A man will come after me who will hunt you down like the cowardly dogs you are. He will never rest until you are driven out of the country, and his reach will sweep to California. Once he marks a man, that man's fate is sealed. He is not my friend. He knows my mission, and, if it fails, he will shoot every man down with his own hand whom he suspects of knowing anything about me, or my death. That's all. I'm ready now."

"What's that!" exclaimed one of the gang listening.

"Up with him," The rope tightened around Hartford's throat, he felt himself strangling, the color faded out, he was in a void, then shooting pains pierced his temple, myriad sparks played before his eyes, blended into brilliant colors, and still he could hear the voice of Captain Jim. Now it was a stream of oaths, an exclamation, "The Vigilantes are upon us!" a blurring of sounds, as he swam, or rather floated out upon the great void, and then all was over.

It was true. A cloud of dust rolled up from Overland City, swept down towards the narrow defile from the rear, and sent a shiver of fear through the road agents, who scrambled hastily to their saddles and galloped off in the opposite direction. All but one, Captain Jim, who deliberately approached Hartford as he lay on the ground where he fell when the crowd dropped the rope, and placing a revolver against his temple, pulled the trigger. The pistol snapped fire, and Captain Jim rode off, turning in his saddle and aiming a second time at the apparently lifeless body of the prisoner, shot him in the arm.

But it would have been better for Captain Jim had he never met the prisoner. For another party, also Vigilantes, armed to the teeth and superbly mounted, encountered the road agents as they emerged from the defile, and although the latter put their steeds to the gallop, urging them on with oaths and spurs, the Vigilantes surrounded them with lightning-like swiftness, and standing up in their saddles opened fire upon the gang, who returned it and died like desperadoes as they were, either in their saddles or dropping from their horses' necks. Captain Jim proved the most cowardly of the lot. He begged for quarter, but for answer was riddled by a dozen bullets.

When the fray was over and Dick Hartford sat upright, listening to the account of the fight, and of the severest and sharpest the Vigilantes experienced, he was complimented upon his courage, and, in turn, thanked his rescuers. In reality, he had performed his mission, but not in the manner he had planned. That he did not succeed in carrying out his plans was owing the merest accident. The Vigilantes had been summoned at his instance, and were in time to save his life. "A close shave," as Bris Martin, the captain, remarked. "However, a miss is as good as a mile."

A Governor of Lepers.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says: Our Honolulu exchanges announce in brief the death of Wm. P. Ragsdale, governor of the leper settlement on the island of Molokai, Sandwich islands. The decease of so noted and remarkable a man in the prime of life deserves a more extended obituary. Bill Ragsdale, as he was popularly known, was a Hawaiian by birth, his mother having been a native and his father an American. By profession he was a lawyer, speaking English as fluently as Hawaiian, and the most noted orator of the Hawaiian kingdom, whites and natives included, and among the latter there are many conspicuous orators. The manner in which Ragsdale discovered that he had the leprosy, as told by himself, is most interesting, and especially from a scientific point of view. The deceased resided for a number of years on the Island of Hawaii, and had an office at Hilo, capital of the island. One night he was studying up a law case in which he was deeply interested, when the chimney from his lamp fell on the table. Although the chimney was hot as fire, "Bill," in his excitement, picked it up and set it in its place without experiencing the least inconvenience, such as would naturally result to a really sound person handling a red hot lamp chimney. He reflected for a moment, looked at his hand, but could not discover the least sign that he had been burned. He then took off and put on the chimney repeatedly, and with the same result. This experience convinced him that he was among the afflicted, and he lost no time in communicating with the authorities. An examination was made and medical authority declared that he was afflicted with leprosy. Dr. Trousseau, for years a physician at Honolulu but now a resident of the island of Hawaii, made the principal examination. Up to this time no person on the islands ever dreamed that Bill Ragsdale had the leprosy, and some doubted even after the examination if he was so afflicted. Bill, however was personally convinced that he was so afflicted. The police did not arrest him, however, owing to his exalted position, as was common with those suspected of being lepers; so he voluntarily delivered himself up as a victim of the terrible disease. He was then sent to Molokai and installed governor of the leper settlement, which position he held for a number of years up to the time of his death. Soon after his isolation from the world and his friends the disease made itself more apparent, and there were none so incredulous as to believe that he was not forever afflicted with the leprosy. During his administration of affairs he was as successful as he was popular. There were and are about eight hundred lepers on the settlement, but by his tact and kind heartedness Ragsdale made the most extraordinary and saddest community on the face of the earth as cheerful and as happy as the unfortunates could be. By his advice the government made many reforms, and the lepers recognized him as a father. The leper settlement is under the taboo; that is, no human being is permitted to enter the dreadful locality without a special permit from the board of health at Honolulu. It is very difficult to get this permit, so that not one foreigner in a thousand can visit the leper world of Molokai.

Story of a Five Dollar Note.

On the 28th of February last Mr. O. P. Rooks, of No. 1021 Cherry street, Philadelphia, addressed a letter to Hon. John Jay Knox, comptroller of the treasury, making inquiry after a five dollar note on the First National Bank of Lima, Ohio, plate letter A, dated September 18, 1872. The note was genuine in every particular, but without seal, number, or signature. Under the condition that it would be returned to him without defacement Rooks submitted it to the comptroller for examination as to the cause of its not having the seal, number and signature. After investigation the comptroller concluded it had been stolen from the department and canceled it, sending to Rooks a five dollar treasury in its place. Rooks, who prized the note as a rare specimen, declined to receive the genuine note and sent a letter of inquiry, from which a pointed correspondence grew between himself and the comptroller, who has decided to redeem every stolen genuine impression of national bank notes. Heretofore such impressions when received at the redemption agency were stamped "stolen" and returned whence they came at the loss of the holder.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Adventures of a Meteorite.

Prof. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, well known as a discoverer of comets, describes a meteorite recently obtained from Augusta county, Va. Three others, of similar general characteristics, have been found in that part of Virginia, and it is surmised that they all fell in one shower of stones. The extreme dimensions of this meteorite are eighteen, eleven and a half and eight inches; its weight is 152 pounds. It was originally found in 1858 or 1859, on a farm near Staunton, by a colored man, who noticed its great weight, and carried it five miles to find a purchaser, but vainly, though he offered it for $1. It laid several years behind a blacksmith's shop. Then it was used in building a stone fence, but as it was heavy and shapeless, it soon fell out. A dentist afterward selected it as suitable for use as an anvil in hammering out gold plates. This stone next formed part of the wall of a cistern, and was there recognized for the first time as a meteorite by a Mr. M. A. Miller, of Staunton.

Memory and its Culture.

A professor suggests this for the cultivation of the memory: Before you go to bed at night implant in your mind that which you desire to remember, and repeat it in the morning. Mind never sleeps, but retires into that spiritual cathedral which the Almighty has prepared. Problems unsolved before retiring become clear and intelligible in the morning, after the night has rolled away. Classify your knowledge as much as possible, and have suitable pigeon holes in your brain for a proper assortment of your information; sound logic, clear head and conscience, good humor, healthy digestion are essential in the cultivation of good memory.

REFORMING A THIEF.

A Novel Method Put in Execution by a Tennessee Merchant.

A certain prominent grocery firm in this city had been missing little articles quite frequently of late, and suspicion fixed upon a certain young man, who visited the store often in passing, occasionally making small purchases. They agreed to watch him the next time he came in, one partner outside and one inside. They tried in vain for three weeks or more; still the articles disappeared and the young man made his visits; though he had never been seen taking anything. One day last week the partner who was watching from the outside, pretended to be reading a newspaper, and by looking over it, caught him in the act. The inside partner collared him and led him back to the rear to counsel him.

"Now," said the merchant, "you have been stealing from me for several weeks, and I want to know how much you think you owe me? Be honest about it; you have been both clerk and customer."

The young man stated the amount he considered justly due, and was anxious to pay it.

The merchant said: "Well, sir, you know the law doesn't allow a man to steal, and you must take your choice, to pay me all you owe me and submit to a whipping, or go to the penitentiary. Which will you do? You are young and may be reformed, and I don't want to disgrace you publicly, but I feel that I would do a great wrong to let you go without a whipping to remind you of it."

The young man said he would receive the whipping and pay up; while he appreciated the kind motives of the merchant he would like very much to have the whipping omitted. The merchant invited him to walk down in the cellar and see what a fine stock was stored there. When they reached the bottom and the door was closed, the young man said:

"You won't whip me, will you?"

The merchant said he certainly could not do otherwise and satisfy his conscience.

"What are you going to whip me with?"

"That piece of board," replied the merchant, pointing to a strip some three inches wide.

"Buck yourself across that chicken-coop, and I'll do my solemn duty, young man. It's a serious matter, and I am truly sorry to have to do it, but my conscience requires it."

The customers heard a noise for about a minute that they mistook for some one knocking the bung out of an empty barrel, or splitting kindling. After ten good, hearty strokes the merchant let him up.

"How do you feel now, young man?"

"I feel very bad, sir; very sorry."

"I, too, feel sorry and bad, and I think you had better get down on your knees, and ask God to forgive your sins."

The young man prayed a feeling prayer, and shed copious tears of repentance.

When he arose the merchant said: "How do you feel now?"

"Awful," said the young man.

"Then, in order to impress this occasion on your mind, and that you may never forget the cause of it, just bend over that chicken-coop again a minute."

He bent over, and the sound of splitting stove-wood was heard again—ten more.

Then when he got up he wanted to cry, but the merchant insisted that it was too serious a matter for that, and suggested that he lead in prayer again. The young man complied, and he had so much improved in that style of composition that the merchant released him.

"Now," said he, "you are a young man, you are respectable, and move in respectable circles; you have kind and honorable parents; this would disgrace you and them if made public; you have submitted to the chastisement and repented; pay me what you owe and go your way as usual, leaving off dishonesty, and I'll not molest you." He went, but he hasn't paid the money yet. This style of reformation for young men beats the penitentiary. He did not live in Jackson.—*Jackson (Tenn.) Sun.*

An Old Puzzle Rewritten.

"If you please, sir, I'm a poor boy, but I'm awfully smart and I want to work."

The storekeeper looked at his customer in astonishment. The boy was a little bit of a fellow, and his chin came just over the top of the counter.

"Well," said the storekeeper, "You seem to have a pretty good idea of yourself."

"That's so," said the boy, "I lost my last place 'cause I was smart."

"All right, then, I'll show you where you make a great mistake when you say you're smart. Do you see that jug over there?"

"No, sir," said the boy, looking hard at a green box marked, "Six gross safety pins."

"Not there; 'way back in the store."

"Oh, yes," said the boy.

"Now that jug is full of vinegar; it holds eight quarts. I've an order for four quarts, but haven't any empty measures excepting one holding three and another holding five quarts. Now, if you're as smart as you say you are, perhaps you can measure the four quarts from the eight quarts by using the three and five?"

"I can do it," said the boy, "just as easy as fishing."

"If you do, I'll give you two dollars a week and your clothes. No guessing, now, you must measure exactly."

"All right," said the boy, "have your tailor here in fifteen minutes to measure me, please."

The tailor might have come even earlier, as the boy had the four quarts of vinegar measured out in less than five minutes.

How did he do it?

An Eccentric Well.

Wells in the oil regions, says a Pennsylvania paper, have flowed salt water, fresh water, gas and oil. We now have information that a well in Butler county has been flowing balls of fire. To add to the interest of the phenomenon, each of these balls of fire exploded with a loud report. The well is situated on the McCandless farm, in Butler county, Pa., considerable distance beyond developments. It was finished some time ago, and was drilled as a test well for that locality. About the time it was completed an immense vein of water was struck, which flowed one hundred feet into the air. The well has been flowing some months, and is yet throwing the water about fifty feet into the air. Recently the family living in the vicinity of the well were startled by a loud, rumbling sound, not much unlike thunder. They found, on going out of doors, the noise proceeded from the well. Balls of fire rose above the column of water and exploded with considerable violence. This phenomenon continued for some time. Then the rumbling noise and balls of fire ceased.

As a party of gentlemen and ladies were climbing to the top of a monument one day, lately, a gentleman remarked: "This is rather a spiral flight of steps." To which a lady replied: "Yes, perspiral!" and she wiped her brow as she spoke.

A Royal Marriage Procession.

A correspondent in Madrid who witnessed the recent marriage of the King of Spain to the Princess Mercedes, describes the marriage procession in the following terms: The procession was headed by the "shawms and tymbals" of the palace. The tymbals were carried on horseback, one on either side of the horse, and covered with tapestry that bore the unmistakable stamp of antiquity. They were beaten from time to time by a quaintly-attired attendant who walked beside the horse. Then came the heralds, richly dressed, with bronzed maces over their shoulders; then a number of *Palafreneros*, and these were followed by twenty led horses, some with saddles and others with side-saddles, all with rich, strange housings. A part of the royal guard came next, and after these the ambassadors in their respective carriages, all in state, and after these many of the Spanish aristocracy, in their magnificent state carriages, used only on such occasions. I noticed that of Medmaceli—coachman, footmen and outriders in embroidered green and gold livery, the horses wearing immense clusters of ostrich feather plumes on their heads; that of the Duke of Alba, with blue and white livery and plumes; that of the Duke of Sesto; that of Fernan Nunez, and of the newly-created Duke of Santona. Next came a long line of carriages with the ladies and gentlemen of the palace in the order of their rank, followed by another section of the royal guard, whose uniform is scarlet and white, with steel helmets. The horses are jet black.

The royal family followed. First came the Infanta Cristina. Her carriage was drawn by six horses, with white and crimson ostrich plumes; it was preceded by two outriders, and two gentlemen-in-waiting rode beside the carriage. Next came the Count and Countess of Paris; their carriage was also drawn by six horses with outriders as well. And next came the young infantas in a beautiful blue and gilt carriage drawn by six cream-colored horses, with pure white ostrich plumes. This carriage looked for all the world as though it had come straight from fairyland; for what with its being all gold, white and blue outside, with horses that looked like magnified kittens, and inside all white, pink and blue tulle, snowy blonde veils, huge bouquets of natural flowers and sweet young faces with great blue eyes, nothing more exquisite, fantastical and unreal could be imagined. Next came, with the same number of horses and outriders, the carriage of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, who were accompanied by their son, Don Antonio, and daughter, Dona Cristina. The Princess of Asturias came next, accompanied by her father, Don Francisco de Asis, in a magnificent carriage drawn by six horses with white and crimson plumes, and preceded by four outriders.

Then followed the empty carriage which always precedes the royal carriage on state occasions. This carriage was drawn by eight horses. And last of all, the superb tortoise-shell and silver-gilt state carriage, lined with white satin and looking like an immense *bonbonnicre*, and in it came the royal bride and bridegroom. The eight horses that drew the carriage were pure white, the immense clusters of ostrich feathers on their heads pure white, the harnesses scarlet and gold, and the mounted jockeys in scarlet and white uniforms.

The Human Body.

The number of bones in the framework of the human body is 246; sixty-three of which are in the head and face, twenty-four in the ribs, sixteen in the wrists, fourteen in the ankles, 108 in the feet and hands, there being in each twenty-seven. The heart is six inches long, and four inches in diameter, and beats seventy times per minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 per day, 36,792,000 times per year, and at each beat two and a half ounces of blood are thrown out of it, 175 ounces per minute, 656 pounds per hour, seven and three-fourth tons per day. All the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes. The skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Each square inch of skin contains 3,500 sweating pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain-pipe one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of the body of 201,166 feet, or a little ditch for draining the body almost forty miles long. The weight of the blood in the body is from thirty to forty pounds. The blood per forms a complete circuit, in the system in 110 seconds. In twenty-four hours 11,000 pints of blood are sent to the lungs. The hair grows in two years twelve to sixteen inches. A man grows twenty years, lives to 100 years, or more. Eight hours' sleep is the maximum required by man. Napoleon slept four. Wellington six. The food of man is regulated by his own experience which agrees or disagrees with him. The average time of the stomach for digesting mixed diet is three hours and a half. Exercise, cleanliness, and a cheerful and contented spirit are Nature's best medicine for sound health and long life.

A Woman Traveler.

Madame Lydie Paschkoff, a woman traveler of note, recently arrived in New York from Brazil. "I am not," she said in conversation, "a Stanley or a Livingstone; I have discovered no unexplored region, but I have journeyed far and wide and have made a close study of the manners of different nations, as well as the peculiarities of the countries I have visited as concerns nature itself. In Turkey I met with not a few exciting adventures. Once, on the journey to Palmyra, we encountered a tribe of Bedouins. A few of their number came towards us at a gallop, intending to attack us, but they relinquished the idea on perceiving our strength; we had with us as a precaution sixteen soldiers, commanded by an officer, and ten Arab cavaliers. More than once we congratulated ourselves on our possession of a body guard, for, but for this, we should inevitably have been robbed. There were other mishaps than Bedouin attempts upon us, however. Once, in approaching Lisban, my horse ran away with me. I hoped to arrest him, but he continued his mad course until he stopped almost on the verge of a precipice; he was a wise animal and thought it prudent not to go over.

The Paris Exhibition.

Commissioner-General McCormick has published the list of American exhibitors, artists excepted, in the Paris exhibition. The list contains 578 names, representing twenty-four States. Machinery plays the most important part in the exhibit. There are specimens of all sorts of machines for all kinds of purposes. There are thirty-two lots of agricultural machinery, and ten of mowers and reapers. The names of some of the best known piano manufacturers are missing from the list; but telephones, toughened glass, type-writing machines and other triumphs of American ingenuity are well represented. New York State furnishes 224 of the total number of exhibitors, of whom 196 belong to the city of New York. Pennsylvania has 104 exhibitors, Massachusetts forty-one, Connecticut thirty-eight, and New Jersey twenty. The Western States furnish fifty exhibitors between them.

THE NAPOLEON OF SCIENCE.

Early Days of the Marvelous Man Menlo Park—Called a Lunatic—Arrival in Boston—His First Night's Work—The Beginning of a Very Wonderful Career.

The marvelous discoveries of Prof. Thomas A. Edison of Menlo Park, N. J., have excited universal interest. His stock indicator, automatic and duplex instruments, telephone, electro-motograph, airograph, electric pen, and, above all, his speaking machine, mark him as the Napoleon of inventors. Indeed, at the professor's age, Bonaparte had barely reached the rank of First Consul. As any particulars of this extraordinary young inventor must prove of more than usual interest, the writer details a conversation with Mr. George S. Stewart, better known as "Fattie" Stewart, an old telegraph operator, now employed in the office of the Associated Press:

"I first knew Tom Edison," said Mr. Stewart, "in 1866. At that time I was an operator in Tennessee. Tom was employed by Col. Coleman, the superintendent of the Western Union office in Memphis. He was a gawky boy, about eighteen or nineteen, and was reading everything about electricity he could pick up. He had a lean and hungry look, and always seemed to be under the influence of some secret excitement. He had got into his head the idea of sending duplex despatches, and all his spare time was devoted to experiments in the office. Coleman stood it for some time, but at last began to growl. He allowed that Tom was crazy, and said that 'any blamed fool ought to know that a wire can't be worked both ways at the same time.' He declared that he wouldn't have Tom puttering around the office with such silliness, and finally discharged him in disgust. The boy went back home to some town in Michigan, and I lost track of him.

"Some time afterward I was transferred to the Boston office. At that time wire No. 1, as it was then called, was considered the crack wire of the country. The fastest men were working it. For some cause the operator in Boston resigned. It was difficult to find a man to take his place. A half dozen fellows tried it, but found it too much for them. One after another they dropped it like a hot potato, and sloped wiser than when they came. There was a man in the office named M. F. Adams. He thought the world of Tom Edison, and recommended him for the place, vouching for him as a first-class operator. G. F. Milliken, the manager, telegraphed to the little town in Michigan, asking Tom if he would come on and accept the position. Tom answered yes, and without further words started for Boston, via the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railroads. In running through Canada he got snowed under, and was kept on the track in one spot for twenty-four hours, cold and hungry, without a bed. As usual, he owned but one suit of clothes, and that was on his back. Unfortunately, it was a summer suit. He might have frozen to death had he not bought an old rough roundabout overcoat from a Canuck railroad laborer. But he finally got through all right.

"I was in the Boston office when he arrived, and I must say," continued Mr. Stewart, bringing his fist down upon the table, "he was the worst-looking specimen of humanity I ever saw. The modern telegraph tramp isn't a marker. He wore a pair of jean breeches six inches too short for him, a pair of very low shoes, the Canuck jacket, and a broad-brimmed butternut hat, a relic of his life in Memphis. The wide rim was badly torn, and hung down so you could see his ear through the opening. There was the slightest trace of dirt on his upper lip, that he called a mustache. His hair hadn't been combed for a week, and he wore the blackest white shirt that was ever seen on the back of a human being. Nervously pinching his upper lip—a habit that he had—he inquired for the manager, and was sent to Milliken.

"Are you the boss?" Tom asked. Milliken smiled, and said he was manager. Tom then introduced himself, and asked when they wanted him to go to work. Milliken stared at him as though he couldn't believe his ears, and said 'At half past five.' It was then well along in the afternoon. Tom began to look around the office for a clock, and Milliken said: 'Young man, you have to work a pretty heavy wire.' Tom gave what he called his mustache an extra twist, and with all the assurance in the world blurted out: 'All right, boss. I'll be here at half past five.' He sloped so quick that it made Milliken's head swim.

"The operators burst into a peal of laughter. They had seen and heard everything, and their remarks were anything but complimentary to Tom. 'Oh,' said one of them, 'he won't last as long as that Jerseyman that tackled the wire the other day.' 'Why, that fellow can't read by paper, let alone by sound,' shouted another. A third declared that Tom was 'the worst he ever saw,' and when a fourth wondered 'whether the walking between Michigan and Boston was very good' there was a general roar.

"Well," continued Stewart, "half-past five came, and so did Tom. Everybody was on the *qui vive*. Milliken was just taking from the vault the supply of blanks for the night operators. As Tom came up he pointed to a pile of them, saying, 'Take what blanks you want and I'll show you your table.' Tom innocently picked up the whole bundle and followed Milliken to his table. The operators began to grin and snicker. They all thought that he would get bounced after trying to catch one message. It was the No. 1 wire to New York. Jerry Borst, then considered one of the fastest senders in the country, worked the New York end. As Tom seated himself he heard the call 'B.' and turning to Milliken asked if that was the call for Boston. 'Yes,' replied the manager, watching Tom's movements with intense curiosity. Thereupon Tom opened his key and ticked the answer, 'I, I!' Jerry began to 'whoop 'em up' in his best style, and every eye was turned on Tom. He displayed no anxiety, but kept right along at his work as though he had been taking Jerry all his life. For four mortal hours did Jerry keep it up a hundred pounds to the square inch, and four mortal hours did Tom take it down in handwriting as neat and plain as reprint. For the first time in his life Jerry had rushed it until he was tired without a break from the receiver. He was astounded. When he had finished, the following messages passed between them:

From Jerry.
Who the deuce are you, anyhow?
From Tom.
I'm the new man. My name is Tom Edison.
From Jerry.
Well, you're the man I've been looking for for the last ten years, and you're the only man I ever found that could take me without a break. Shake.

"And they shook. The astonishment of the boys in the office was unbounded. There was no more jibing nor snickering. Everybody was Tom's friend at once. The next day Milliken picked up a sheet of Tom's manuscript, and reflectively stroked his long beard. 'I never saw such pretty copy,' he said. 'He's as good an operator as I ever met.'

"At the close of the first night's work, Tom's friend Adams took him home with him. The first question was: 'What kind of a man is this Milliken? Do you think he'll let me experiment in the office when I'm not on duty?' Adams replied that Milliken himself was somewhat of an inventor, and he thought that he would not only let Tom experiment as much as he pleased, but that he would also take a personal interest in his experiments. The very first trial was the duplex despatches that gave Tom the reputation of a lunatic in Memphis, and caused him to lose his situation. Milliken, unlike Coleman, entered into the spirit of the thing, and in a short time Tom had so far perfected it that he worked it quite successfully between New York and Boston. But to accomplish this he spent every dollar he earned for material for his experiments, and when the grand secret was discovered hadn't money enough to pay for filing a caveat for a patent."—*New York Sun.*

A Romantic Love Story.

A London correspondent writes: My clock on this occasion misled me, and I arrived at my hostess' at too early an hour. As I went in I met a young lady preparing to go out. We exchanged a word or two and I gave a second rapid glance to discover what it was that made me wish she would stay. There was no beauty in one sense, but piquance and grace and something else. It was a face that suggested events, and I said so to my hostess. "How strange!" she answered. "I will tell you about her. You see she is young and this moment particularly sad. She has hardly a footing, she says. She is in a half dream or in a world not exactly real, as it is to the rest of us. Two or three years ago a well-known publisher in Paternoster row, who for many years had been prosperous in business, and deserved his prosperity, failed through no fault of his own. The ruin was so complete, save that his honor remained untarnished, that he has been obliged to take an humble situation, and the older daughters of the family to become governesses. The youngest daughter, Alice, the young lady you met in the hall, has been kept at school, that she might be educated to fill the place of a governess. Last year, when the animals which had been presented to the Prince of Wales on his Indian journey were exhibited at the Zoological Gardens, this child, with the rest of London, was anxious to see the prince's pets. She went to the 'Zoo,' as it is called here, and while in the crowd, observed a thief pick a gentleman's pocket and get off with his stealings. As soon as she could, she touched the gentleman on the arm and pointed out the thief. The gentleman said: 'Let us watch and see if he relieves any one else of a purse.' The light-fingered party pursued his craft, and they on the watch gave the alarm, and the thief was arrested. Alice started for her home. The gentleman begged that she would give him her name and address, that he might fittingly thank her, but this she declined to do. He must have followed her, for the next day he met her on the way to school, and again asked for her address, saying that without her testimony it would be impossible to convict the pickpocket, and she complied. He called at her father's house, made the acquaintance of the family, escorting Alice to the magistrate's court, where, on her evidence, the sharper was sent to hard labor for five years. This new-made acquaintance continued his visits, and was marked in his attentions to Alice. He gave her valuable presents, and begged that he might be at the charge of her education. He took up the role of guardian in the most natural way, and became the dearest friend of the whole family. He was an invalid, and traveled more or less during the early seasons for his health. Not very long ago he surprised them by coming to take leave, saying that he was obliged to go to San Francisco to take possession of a valuable property that had been left him there. He wrote to Alice during the journey, and after his arrival; and then came the last letter saying that he was ill and must die; that he hoped to make her his wife, and that by his will he had left her £500 a year for life. Shortly after the receipt of this, Alice received a visit from his father, who informed her that his son had died a few days after writing to each of them, and that he had exacted a pledge from him that he should see that the provisions of the will were executed. He himself was going to San Francisco to attend to his son's business there, and settle the estate. A few days ago, on his departure, Alice received from him a magnificent bouquet, in which was a most tender note and a diamond ring of the rarest value. Here the story pauses for the present. Later on I may be able to tell you whether anything further comes of it. My friend has the idea that the father, who is a widower, is as much pleased with Alice as the rest of us!"

Risking Life for Liberty.

One of the most daring leaps on record was made recently by George Glen, a prisoner held for burglary, at the Central police station, in Toledo, Ohio. The court room was on the fourth floor, counting the basement as one story. On the east side there is a small ante-room, in which prisoners are kept during the time between the opening of the court and their respective trials. There is no grating to the window, and it is fifty feet to the solid pavement below. Beneath it is an iron fence presenting a row of pickets, on which any one falling would be almost certain to be impaled.

Glen was in the room with two other prisoners, no officer being present. He expected to be called soon for trial on three charges—burglary, larceny, and assault and battery, Glen said to the other prisoners, "I am going to get out of this." He hardly said it before he threw off his overcoat, and pushing up the sash, sprang on the window sill. His horrified companions called out, "Hold on, you will be killed!" "It is as well that way as any," said Glen. Rising to his full height and grasping the bottom of the sash, he placed his left foot on the outermost end of the stone, and by a desperate effort swung his right arm and

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

—:o:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., April 1, 1878

And now the Mollie Maguire crop in Pennsylvania has been harvested.

Already, last week, counterfeits on the new dollar were out. Who says America is not a great country?

The state senate passed an act allowing females to become members of the bar in this commonwealth. They all know how to court anyway.

Wm. P. Wilson's republican state committee resolved to hold the next state convention at Harrisburg, May 15. How easy it will be for the Cameron's to pocket the concern.

The democrats of Elk county passed a resolve not allowing candidates to go around electioneering or ask votes to make a nomination—nothing more than to announce their names in the democratic papers.

Howe, true blue republican U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, let loose his big speech against Hayes. He sort o' think-Hayes is a failure, that he went back on the republican party, and that if Packard is not governor of Louisiana then Hayes is not president of the U. S. The president thinks it is not worth while to have any one reply to Howe. The question would be, has Hayes a friend in the Senate on the republican side, to whom he could apply for a reply. All know why Jack didn't eat his supper.

Mr. Blair's resolutions to investigate the title of the President have been passed by the Maryland House of Delegates. Blair thinks the resolutions will pass the Senate and receive the Governor's signature. The Attorney General will then have to file a bill in the U. S. Court.

What on earth will prevent Judge Mayer from being re-elected, when every lawyer, at every bar and nearly all the people of every party in the district are in his favor—and signing their names to it too?

Bullard was an embezzler and adjourned from the legislature after having a very short session. In this respect he is one better than the legislature, it is also embezzling public funds, but it will not adjourn.

The markets in breadstuffs are already stimulated by the warlike news from Europe. On Friday in New York a brisk demand prevailed for flour, wheat and corn. Flour went up sharply, in most instances 10 to 25 cents per barrel, and sales are reported to the unusually large aggregate of about 44,000 barrels. Wheat advanced 3 and 4 cents.

The New York senate has passed a free pipe line bill. In our state legislature the railroad companies managed to oil :oo many of the members and defeated a free pipe line bill. The railroads wish to keep a monopoly of the oil carrying trade and a free pipe line would interfere and make the price of oil cheaper.

The Penn'a RR. had another stormy time Tuesday, 26, at their stockholders meeting and election.

The stockholders manifested a deeper interest in the subject of the funding scheme than they did in the election for directors, but as regards the latter there was quite an active contest carried on, and much scratching was done. The polls opened at 10 a. m. and closed at 6 p. m. The ticket nominated by the stockholders' committee was as follows: Thomas A. Scott, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, John M. Kennedy, Samuel M. Felton, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, and Henry D. Welsh. This ticket, termed "the regular," was successful. The highest one on the ticket had voted for him 479,276 shares, and the lowest 420,049 shares. Thomas Potter who submitted the minority report on the funding scheme, received votes representing 66,652 shares, and A. J. Derbyshire, who was a director last year and whose name was taken off the ticket by the stockholders' committee was complimented with votes representing 56,814 shares.

The funding plan was approved, the vote standing thus: For the adoption of the resolution on the creation of trust, recommended in the majority report of the committee, 375,299 shares; for the adoption of the resolution on the creation of the trust, as recommended in the minority report of the committee, 105,885 shares. The largest number of shares ever voted at any previous election of the company was 284,000. Last year only 125,000 shares were voted.

Now since Tom Scott has had it his own way, if he will see to it that his company completes the Pennsvalley road, our people will call him blessed. If not then there may be some expressions in the opposite direction.

The majority report embodied the following resolution:

Resolved, That the creation of a trust having for its object the purchase from time to time of the bonds and shares of other companies which are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and also of the bonded debt of the Pennsylvania Company, be, and it is hereby approved; and that the incoming Board of Directors be, and they are hereby instructed and authorized to take such action, under the advice of counsel as may, in their judgment, be lawful, necessary, and best adapted to create such trust, and to accomplish the objects for which it is designed.

The trust plan, says the Post, proposes setting aside two per cent. per annum on the capital stock for the purchase of the bonds and shares of other companies which are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. This will amount annually to $1,377,404. To put the "trust plan" in another form, the shareholders agree to loan the Company one dollar per share of their dividends annually, at four per cent. interest, for the purpose of purchasing through a trust the liabilities of the Company. If these securities can be purchased at fifteen per cent. below par, the fund, supposing the securities to yield it seven per cent., will be increased $84,000,000 in a period of thirty years, at a cost, to the shareholders of $36,000,000, for which they would hold scrip, bearing four per cent. interest, payable out of the trust fund. The capital represented by the guarantees of the railroad company amounts, according to the last annual report to $180,516,293.14.

These are the attractive figures of the supporters of "the plan," but on the other hand its opponents, held it embodied the germ of mammoth stock speculations for the benefit of a favored few and without profit to the shareholders. Be this as it may the plan is to be tried.

—The hangman's tree was in full bloom last week, notwithstanding the frosty atmosphere.

THE PEOPLE HAVE THE CURE.

There are many evils that the dear people are subject to at the hands of their public servants—the men in high places—more than we could well chronicle in one of the long columns of the Reporter. All sigh for reform; allagree that great wrongs, plunderings and jobberies are committed, and that rascalities should cease just here and now. But that is all. Saying a thing and not doing it effects nothing. The people have the remedy in their hands at the polls. Let not party spirit carry you beyond the bounds of reason and lead you to support a man when you know him to be a rascal and a knave. In your own business affairs you don't do this—then why not also when it comes to public affairs? Are there superfluous offices, salaries too high, taxes collected and the drops of sweat squandered by the unprincipled man in place, then remedy it at the ballot box. Point the finger of scorn at the unfaithful public servant, or if his malfeasance deserves it give him a little ride on a rail as the cap sheaf in his plume of notoriety, and the Reporter's word for it, things will go better, and public servants will take care that they do only the will of their masters. You can never do a thing so effectually as when you set about to do it. We need reform. There are too many abuses. Corruption has become chronic with the oily tongued politician and smiling place hunter. The people must fix upon their man instead of the man fixing the people. That is the first step in reform.

Continual crying for reform, and then voting rascals into responsible places is an error of the masses which must be corrected and better government will follow

PLUNDER IN PRINTING.

In the state Senate Mr. Jones, of Philadelphia, made a strenuous effort to put a resolution through for the printing of the thousand copies of the report of the Centennial managers. The work consists of two large bound volumes and the number asked for would doubtless cost $50,000. Each Senator and member of the House has been furnished with a copy to induce them to give an order such as was proposed by Senator Jones.

This is nothing else but an effort to plunder in printing; one half the documents put out are not worth a farthing to the public, and most of them never read. The state could save thousands of dollars if less of this trash, called public documents, were printed.

KICK OUT HAYES AND TROT OUT GRANT.

The great Michigander, the bloodletting Chandler, who didn't let out any of his blood during the late war, and who led the republican forces in the late presidential campaign, is now desperately bent on kicking Hayes out of the way and bringing Grant back for a race in 1880. According to a Washington special Senator Oglesby is down on the list of implacable Radicals to fire the mud gun at the Administration, if he can get up his speech in time. The plan of the siege was arranged one night at a meeting of the implacables drilled by Zach Chandler, Chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee who comes from his home in Michigan, ostensibly to visit his daughter and son-in-law Hale, of Maine, but really moved hitherwards by a determination to have Grant accepted for 1880, as the only hope in dire extremity. The plan of the great Michigander includes running Congressional elections next fall on a basis of entire separation from the Hayes Administration.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IN A BOX.

Attorney General Lear has been caught in a "bad box" by the investigation of the $19,000 fee paid Simonton & Olmstead. In addition to this fee, he got $5,000. This he kept to himself till brought out by the investigation. Then he claimed he had a fight to five per cent. under a law which gives to the attorney collecting a debt due the commonwealth after sixty days, five per cent. on the amount collected. But in this case the attorneys collecting were Simonton & Olmstead. They were paid ten per cent. How, then, could the Attorney General claim five per cent. more? Again, if he had a right to it, why didn't he take the full amount of five per cent. on $19,000 amounting to $9,500, instead of $5,000? The failure to do so forces the suspicion that he knew he wasn't entitled to it, and that this $5000 was the Attorney General's "little divvy" in the transaction. The fact that this officer's conduct will bear a construction so low as this is disgraceful to him, to say the least. With an ordinary fair set of men in power, he would be forced to trial on it. But party spirit is so strong with the majority in the legislature, and party morality so low, that he will be screened and protected rather than pushed and punished. But before the bar of public opinion the verdict will be, "gone to meet Bullard and Gaines."

The Pittsburg Post remarks that the way the Legislature is wasting time is shown by the fact the Senate has adjourned for two weeks. This, too, at a time when every energy should be devoted to closing up business for a final adjournment. It is probable the session will last until about the 20th of May. The Senate's adjournment was to help along this scheme for $500 extra pay to members; a grab that will aggregate, in the increased salaries of members and officers alone, not less than a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This Legislature has sounded lower depths than any of its predecessors. It is Cameron all over, and Mackey dominates it like an old-time overseer his squad of field hands. The extension of the session is a pure, deliberate, out-and-out steal.

—A NEW WALL MAP OF PENN'A.—We have received from J. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia, publishers, a copy of their new Map of Pennsylvania, size 4x6 feet, which is the most complete map of this state ever published, and should be placed in every school room and be found in every place of business as well as in the family. It is beautifully colored by counties, and contains every Post Office in the State, by the latest authorities—correctly locates the rivers, mountains, railroads and canals, and is complete in every particular. It is printed on fine paper, securely mounted on strong muslin and on rollers, and will be furnished at the low price of $6.00, net.

This map is just such a publication as we have long wished for, and has features new to any other heretofore put out. Call at the Reporter office and examine it. 3t.

HOW INDIAN WARS ARE STARTED.

Eagle Pass, Texas, March 10.—One of the guides in the employ of the military at Fort Clark, Texas, went over to the town of Saragosa, Mexico, which is about thirty-five miles in the interior, and there finding some Indians in the town on a spree, joined in with them, and, after taking a number of drinks, and loafing about the town until after dark, he (the guide) succeeded in getting one of the Indians out alone, threw his lasso around his neck, and put spurs to his horse, dragging Mr. Loo the lasso. After getting some distance, and out of danger, he then strapped the dead body on a pony, and brought it to Fort Clark, a distance of over fifty miles. The guide, when asked why he did so, said he was determined to bring in one dead Indian.

A BELL PUNCH LAW.

We print on the third page of to-day's issue an interesting account of the workings of the Moffett liquor law in Virginia. It will be seen that it lifts $600,000 yearly tax from the shoulders of the producing classes and lays it upon men who usually slip through life without taxation. The authors of the law claim that it practically solves the temperance question. Strange as it may seem, the liquor seller professes himself overjoyed with it, for he raises the price of his drinks and gets more than the tax from his customers.

The law taxes each alcoholic drink 2½ cents, and each glass of ale, beer or porter half a cent. A specific license to sell is also required. The tax is collected through the use of a bell register, similar to the one used in some of our street cars. The penalty for a wilful failure to register is imprisonment not less than one month and not more than twelve. Officials who make false returns can be sent to the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than three years. The authorities say that the law is fairly enforced, and claim that it will save Virginia from bankruptcy.

The Moffett law went through the Virginia Legislature after a hot fight. It was made an issue in the last election. Its opponents were completely overthrown, and did not return enough members to call the ayes and noes on a motion for its repeal. It is no longer an experiment, but a success, and is accepted as the settled policy of the State in dealing with the excise question. In other States, also, it is receiving much attention. The Louisiana Senate passed the measure before its adjournment, and it is now before the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Iowa, Kentucky, New York and Maryland. Chicago and Cincinnati are both aroused on the subject, and anxious for the "bell punch" for purposes of municipal revenue. At Harrisburg on Tuesday, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, reported favorably on "an act to provide for a tax on the sale of liquors," by the bell-punch system of registration. If this law does not pass at this session, it is likely it will at the next, and may become here, as it did in Virginia, an issue at the polls. The importance of the subject warrants us in giving the annexed abstract of the law proposed in this State:

It provides substantially that, after January 1, 1879, all dealers in spirituous vinous, and malt liquors, except such as are hereinafter excepted, shall pay a tax of one cent on each drink of alcoholic or vinous liquors or any admixture thereof, and a tax of one-half cent upon each drink of malt liquor sold or drunk on the premises of any one licensed to sell at retail, said taxes to be paid into the county treasury. Every person or firm engaged in the sale of liquors at retail shall have attached to the counter over which said liquors are sold one register marked alcoholic liquors, and one marked malt liquors. Said designation shall be marked on the face of said registers in letters not less than one inch in length. Each bell in said registers shall be struck by means of mechanism for that purpose, and for each drink sold at each stroke of said bell shall registered on a dial on said register the number of drinks sold. Said register shall have stamped on it in legible letters, "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," and also the coat-of-arms of the State. The registers shall be furnished by the state to the county treasurers of different counties. Each person procuring a license to sell liquor at retail shall obtain from said county treasurer the requisite number of registers which shall be furnished at cost, and attach the same to the counter on the premises where the liquor is to be sold, the same to be attached under the supervision of the collector of taxes in the respective counties, ward, or city where said persons proposing to do business may reside. When registers are once fixed by said collector of taxes they shall not be removed for any purpose whatever, unless it be to save them from destruction by fire, mob, or otherwise, except by said tax collectors, who shall have supervision of all the register. When such retailer discontinues business the registers must be returned to the county treasury, who shall refund the first purchase money therefor, and the county treasurer shall also give a receipt for money so refunded. It shall be the duty of all persons having a register on their premises to properly register the sale of all drinks in presence of purchasers thereof. If spirituous liquor is sold in larger quantities than by the drink, the crank of the register must be revolved so as to register four drinks sold; for each pint of malt liquor sold, the register must be made to mark two drinks sold. Such taxes as may become due shall be paid on the first day of each month or whenever called upon by the tax collector.

We presume this is a copy of the Virginia law. The law is silent as to whether the revenue shall go to the State or the county; and in this respect, should the bill pass, we would like to see it amended, that the "bell punch" revenues shall be put into the city treasury. Estimating the saloons in Pittsburgh at 800, and crediting them with an average business of ten dollars a day, we have $8,000 daily as the amount expended for spirituous and malt beverages. This would probably represent 24,000 drinks of wine or spirits and 40,000 of beer or ale. Carried out for three hundred days in a year, at the rate specified in the bill from the House Committee of Ways and Means, and we would have a revenue of nearly two hundred thousand dollars annually in Pittsburgh from this source. The rates in this bill, however, are unequal. The Virginia scale is a half cent on malt liquors, the same as proposed here, but on wine or spirits it is two and a half cents, while in the bill pending at Harrisburg it is only one cent. This should be made two cents, to accord with the eternal fitness of things, and this would increase the revenue $72,000, making the whole amount over $250,000 annually.

If the tax is to go to the State or county, very little interest will be felt in the enactment of the law; but if it goes to the City Treasury we see a certain and speedy way of relief from our financial embarrassments, by a tax that will cripple no industry or business, but will be levied on a luxury, not as an article of manufacture or merchandise, but on the consumption. To say the least the question is one well worthy of careful investigation.—*Pittsburg Post.*

A PUZZLE IN SCIENCE.

The discovery of the satellites of Mars by Professor Asaph Hall, of the Washington Naval Observatory, was one that had an important bearing on the scientific theory known as the Nebular Hypothesis. It was found that the inner satellite revolves about the planet in a shorter time than is occupied in a revolution of the planet on its axes. Mars revolves once in about twenty-four hours, while the inner satellite completes its revolution in a fraction over seven hours. No other observer stationed upon the surface of the planet would see one moon apparently rise like the earth's moon in the east and set in the west, while the other moon—the inner satellite—would rise in the west and set in the east. But according to the Nebular Hypothesis, all satellites derive their motion from their primaries when thrown off from the latter. Their velocity ought, therefore, to be no greater than their primaries, but rather less. The Nebular Hypothesis supplies nothing to account for this motion of the inner satellite of Mars, and unless other causes can be found to explain it, that hypothesis cannot stand.

The force of this objection has been felt by scientific men, and a number of conjectural explanations of the anomaly have been proposed. It is well known that in the case of planets having an ellipsoid orbit the radii are shortened by any resistance met, and that thus their velocity is increased. In order to account for the propagation of the waves of light through the interstellar spaces, physicists have assumed these spaces to be filled with an "invisible ether." It has been suggested that this ether might offer sufficient resistance to account for these changes of velocity. This theory was broached previously to the discovery of the satellites, to account for some observed aberrations in the motion of Encke's comet. But it is replied to this that we know too little of this luminiferous ether—its very existence being hypothetical—to draw any safe conclusions about its effects on the planets moving through it.—Moreover, the acceleration in the velocity of Encke's comet is not uniform, but greater in some of its periodic revolutions than in others.

At a late meeting of the Washington Philosophical Society, Professor M. H. Doolittle presented a theory which comes much nearer to a solution of the difficulty. As reported by the Tribune, he called attention to interstellar matter the existence of which is not conjectural, but well known—shooting stars or aerolites. The effect of the impinging of these aerolites upon a planet would be, according to him, three-fold: First by striking the satellite and increasing its rapidity of revolution in the manner already explained by making it revolve in a small orbit; secondly, by striking the primary, thus increasing its mass and its attraction of the satellite; thirdly, by increasing the mass of the primary, and thereby consuming its original velocity through the taking up of this increased addition to its mass. How ever slight may be the annual average effect thus produced, any assignable diminution of radius and increase of velocity is attainable in a sufficient number of years, and it may be confidently set down as a matter of positive science knowledge that if these causes now in operation continue to operate as efficiently as in the past, the inner moon of Mars has simply reached a condition which all planets and satellites are destined ultimately to reach; and the time will come when our moon will rise in the west and set in the east. There is reason to believe that these causes will not continue to operate indefinitely without diminution, as many if not most of the aerolites belong to the solar system, and must at no distant day be exhausted. The theory would also account for the irregular accelerations in the motion of Encke's comet, as it would probably pass through showers of these aerolites in some of its revolutions, and meet very few in others.

If this theory is accepted by men of science as giving a satisfactory explanation of the observed phenomena, the Nebular Hypothesis may yet stand. For a long time after Newton's theory of gravitation was promulgated, and even after it had been generally accepted, there were aberations in the planetary system which were supposed to be irreconcilable with it. But further and more careful investigation showed that these observations could all be accounted for. The end of the present investigation may be similar; and a discovery that was at first supposed to be totally inconsistent with the Nebular Hypothesis may in the end give it strong confirmation.—Examiner and Chronicle.

ANNIVERSARY.

First Anniversary of Mr. Wanamaker's Grand Depot. Was It Successful the First Year? Is It to Be Continued? Etc.

To the public generally and the residents of Philadelphia particularly: the twelfth of March marks the first anniversary of the opening of the dry goods sections of the Grand Depot.

It seems a fitting time to present our best respects to all of those who have helped in the new undertaking.

Many persons have considered the enterprise an experiment, and many more have manifest a warm interest in building up in Philadelphia an establishment the like of which New York has had for a long time. Therefore it seems proper to say that the business done at the Grand Depot during the year just closed fully confirms our expectations, and settles to the complete satisfaction of the writer all doubts of its success. The facts prove beyond question, that never before in one year were so many goods retailed in Philadelphia by one house. This, in the face of the times, and with an imperfect, untried and hurried organization, encourages us to believe that with the experience now had, the coming year will find us doing far better service for our customers than was possible in the past; and this, we are sure, will add to the successful running of an establishment that we never believed Philadelphia too small to have.

Our great faith in the future of Philadelphia made it very easy to make our plans on a large scale, and there is, so far, no reason yet, nor do we expect there will be, to be disappointed.

We labor to increase the importance of the city, to add to its employments, and increase the convenience of shopping for the 817,000 of her residents, and the 200,000 more whose homes are in the outlying towns and villages, to whom Philadelphia ought to be an attractive resort. The floating population that made our streets so lively and our stores so busy during 1876 will become permanent by the enterprise and joint action of Philadelphia business men.

No city in the Union has so large a body of trained, industrious and worthy workmen and workwomen as Philadelphia, and their idleness and consequent removal to other cities can be averted only by enterprises that will give work and bring people to the city. These, while benefiting the city at large, will also benefit those who judiciously invest their capital.

Referring to the Grand Depot, we have, during the last three months, made many changes for the better.

At first it was impossible to decide how best to locate certain classes of goods, and, necessarily, changes had to be made. The present arrangement of the various stocks is now regarded as probably permanent.

Goods of a kindred character have been located close together.

Better assortment of goods have been obtained as we have grown to understand the people's wants.

None but polite, patient and painstaking clerks have been retained, and the service has been much improved.

The system of collecting the cash and delivering parcels has also been greatly improved, so that in no large store in any city can customers be safely served more quickly. It is always important to buyer as well as seller to provide against mistakes, if possible, though it may require a little time longer.

The principles of the business are not in any way modified. We propose to sell everything throughout the house uniformly cheap, so that articles that are well known, and new articles that all persons may not be judges of, will be alike cheap.

We propose to sell at quite low prices, in order to sell large quantities, which will serve us just as well, and serve our customers better.

We adhere to our purpose to satisfy the people, and, therefore, take back any article if returned in proper condition within reasonable time, and pay over whatever we received for it. This rule includes dress patterns, ribbons, velvets and dresses, unless the latter are altered under special instructions.

The stock of goods at the Grand Depot is intended to include the finest as well as the lower qualities of goods, and it is curious to note the difficulty which is sometimes in convincing people that qualities are sometimes up to the highest standard when the prices are, from various reasons, so much lower than have been common.

Anything we have not on hand may be ordered at the counters, and it will be procured so soon as electricity and steam-power can bring it here.

Each department of the house will be in the hands of skillful and watchful persons, and must improve from day to day under the system inaugurated.

The Grand Depot is an inexpensive building, located in the very heart of the city, and admirably adapted to the business conducted in it. The expense of carrying on business is always smaller where the largest quantity of goods is distributed. The economy thus attained is an important consideration in these times. By the rapid turning of goods into cash, even though with small profits, new and fresh stock can always be offered to our patrons. These considerations, together with our unbending purpose to make the house always worthy of the confidence asked for it, justify us in commending the Grand Depot to the fair consideration of the buyers of this great city and those who live adjacent thereto.

Those who only come to see are assured of a cordial welcome.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Grand Depot, Thirteenth St.
Next to the New City Hall.

Philadelphia Inquirer, Mar. 9.

A FARMER ROBBED BY MASKED BURGLARS.

Reading, Pa., March 19.—At about 8 o'clock last night five masked men entered the house of Thomas Logan, a retired farmer, aged 70 years, and living near Campbellstown, about twenty miles from this city. His sister first heard them in the rear of the house, and when they broke open the door she fled to her room. Two of the burglars followed her, and, pointing pistols at her head, told her to sit down and make no alarm. She fainted with fright. The other three went to Mr. Logan's room, and bound and gagged him. One of the robbers stood guard over him with pistols, while the others searched the house. They found about $450 in gold and silver, and threatened to kill the old man if he did not reveal where the rest of his money was concealed. He refused, and they then threatened to burn his private papers. When they found that he would not tell them where his money was, they burned about $4,000 in notes, mortgages, &c., in his presence, taunting him by saying, "Daddy, don't it burn nice?" The thieves then stole two horses, and left for parts unknown.

THREE MOLLIES SWUNG FROM THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Hester, Tully and McHugh in Bloomsburg.

Bloomsburg, March 25.—Hester, Tully and McHugh, the three Molly Maguires convicted of the murder of Alexander Rea, were executed in the prison yard at seven minutes after 11 o'clock this morning. Neither of the men made a public confession.

The gallows used for the occasion was brought from Mauch Chunk, where it had previously done service in the execution of the Mollies at that place last summer. It was erected in the prison yard in full view from the windows of the cells of the condemned men.

Hester leaves a wife and four daughters, two unmarried, with absolutely no provision for their future. He was possessed of some property at the time of his arrest, but it has been so covered with liabilities for counsel fees and the printing of the evidence in his case that it has been swallowed up. Nominally he leaves a house in Mount Carmel, where he used to be tax collector, supervisor and school director, and another in Locust Gap, where he formerly kept a hotel. He was 53 years old, was born in Roscommon, Ireland, and came to this country in 1848. He weighs 220 pounds. Last night all his daughters were with him, weeping and bewailing his fate, but he remained calm. To-day his wife and youngest daughter have been in his cell much of the time, and when they departed they seemed overwhelmed with grief. He averred his innocence to the last.

Pat Tully was born in the county Cavan, Ireland, is 47 years old, and came to this country in 1863. He married a widow named M'Cullough who had five children, and she says he was "a good man" to her, and "loved the children like they was his own." His little step son, four years old, slept with him on Saturday night, and his parting with him to-day was very affecting.

Peter McHugh was a native of Donegal, Ireland. He was single, and his only near relation in this country was a brother who is in Texas. A cousin here paid him occasional visits.

The condemned men were attended to the scaffold by Fathers Schulutter, McGovern and Koch. The latter is the Shamokin priest who sent Hester to the penitentiary five years ago. He attended by special request of the Hesters. It is said that three years ago he told Hester that he had better confess his crimes, make his peace with God, and then be hanged before he sinned any more.

After the execution the bodies of McHugh and Tully were taken to Wilkesbarre for interment, and that of Hester to Locust Gap, where it will be waked to-night, after which it will probably be buried at Shamokin.

Bloomsburg was crowded with people from a distance, many hundreds being miners, but owing to the excellent precautionary measures of the authorities good order prevailed throughout.

NOTES UPON THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Gortschakoff replies to England that Russia must retain a veto power over any action of the Congress. This kills the Congress.

Count Andrassy has informed Sir Henry Elliott that Austria would remain neutral in the event of an Anglo-Russian war.

The German Government is much disappointed at the failure of the Congress, but thinks negotiations therefor may be successfully renewed.

Bucharest papers attack the stipulations in the treaty of San Stefano that Russia shall maintain communications through Roumania two years.

The Bessarabian question stands thus: Russia agreed that it should be brought before the Congress and decided by it, declaring herself ready to keep the Dbrudja if the Powers pronounce against an exchange.

Russia is quite ready to make considerable modifications, if it can be shown they are for the general good, and that the Powers will enter the Congress with a desire of arriving at a desirable settlement, and not to simply undo what has been done.

Prince Bismarck's latest attempt at mediation between England and Russia has thus far been unsuccessful. His proposal was that Russia should indicate beforehand the points in the treaty which she agrees should be discussed at the Congress. Russia has not yet replied to this proposal.

The British reserves, to be called out, number but 40,000 men.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the attitude of England, if persevered in, will inevitably lead in war.

It is thought that Safvet Pasha will request England to withdraw her fleet, as Russia and Turkey are now allies.

It is untrue that Count Andrassy informed Elliott that Austria would remain neutral in the event of an Anglo-Russian war.

British troops in Jamaica and war material are being got in readiness for transport to England. White troops are in readiness.

It is expected that the fleet in Turkish waters will soon be reinforced. There is increased activity at Portsmouth and other dock-yards.

The *Times*, in its leading article, says Russia has adopted an utterly indefensible attitude, and unless she withdraws it may be necessary for us to be prepared to fully assert our rights.

The Times prints a Pera dispatch dated March 29, saying: "Although the Turkish policy may a short time ago have been philo-English, just now it is philo-Russian. The Russians have acquired over the sultan and his advisers what in Turkey is the strongest kind of influence, direct and personal influence. Some military men of high rank, as Osman and Reouf Pasha have become more Russian than English. Turkish and Russian soldiers fraternize, the latter going about Constantinople in uniform freely without evoking any animosity such as usually exists between the invader and invaded. If war comes England must contemplate the possibility of having to fight Turkey and Russia. At the best, she would get from Turkey one-sided neutrality of little or no substantial use."

WAR INEVITABLE.

The sky over Russia and England is portentious of war, and both countries are preparing, and any day may chronicle a battle.

England Assumes the Aggressive.

London, March 30.—It is reported that it is the intention of England to seize and occupy a portion of Asiatic Turkey, and also that she intends to throw a large force of troops into Egypt. It is not definitely determined yet who is to succeed Lord Derby.

Canada's First Contingent.

Montreal, March 30.—The greatest excitement prvails here over the news of war between England and Russia being imminent. Canada's first contingent of men will be ten thousand. Two thousand have already been enrolled in this city. The wheat and provision markets have advanced and the local money market has stiffened. A return was moved for in the House of Commons yesterday of all officers and men who have intimated their willingness to take active service in behalf of the mother country.

A STRANGE CRIME.

The Philadelphia (or rather Camden murder, referred to in the telegraph for several days past, is one of the most deliberate and treacherous of recent occurrence. John Armstrong was the murdered man, the crime having been committed in a lonely street on the night of January 22; he was brained with a hatchet or hammer. The principal in the crime was his business partner as a music publisher, Benjamin Hunter, who had effected insurances in his favor on Armstrong's life, aggregating $26,000. Hunter hired a worthless and dissipated man in his employ, named Graham to do the crime, with the promise of $500. The pair enticed Armstrong to a lonely street, when Graham felled him with a hammer and Hunter finished the deed with a hatchet. The discovery of the insurance policies caused Hunter's arrest a week after the crime. The police last Tuesday arrested Graham having vague suspicions he knew something of the affair. In the police office, when close pressed with questions, he made a clean breast of the whole affair, and told the story of how Hunter had tempted him to murder, and how, jointly, they had made way with Armstrong. Hunter is described as a "sober, respectable man of wealth." It should be said he attempted to throw the crime on an innocent person. In the annals of murders it is hard to find such a cool depravity of motive as that which led Hunter to conspire against a friend simply to anticipate a payment of life insurance money, with premeditation and yet without malice to plot to throw the crime on an innocent man; to take an active and bloody part in the act of murder, and finally to appear at the bedside of the unconscious victim and surreptitiously tear open the wounds, thus insuring and hastening his death.

OLD WOMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Boston, March 28.—Detectives arrested in Stoneham yesterday Mrs. Phœbe Atkinson, aged seventy-eight, who, it is alleged, murdered Miss Annie Jones, be lunatic sister, aged seventy-six, on Monday last, at Andover, Mass., and then fled from the town.

AN ABORTIONIST COMMITTS SUICIDE.

New York, April 1.—Madame Restell committed suicide by cutting her throat with a carving knife. She was found lying in the bath tub, which was filled with water. Madame Restell left a fortune estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires the growth of the nations of modern Europe, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.

It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address,
NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 24 mar. 4t.

Crayon-painting.—*Get your Photographs Enlarged.*—The undersigned is prepared to enlarge all Photographs, in which the features are plain, especially the eyes. In sending pictures always mention the Color of Eyes and Hair. Price, $1 for one person, and 75 cts. each for all taken from the same photograph thereafter.

Handsome Frames furnished at the following prices: 8x10 Oval, 75 cts and 1.00. Square, 75 1.00 and 1.25. In ordering, mention the kind (oval or square), also the price of frame you want. If not inconvenient, persons are expected to come for their pictures, being notified when finished. For further particulars address,
CHAS. W. DERSTINE, *Centre Hall, Pa.*

DIPTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Bangor, Maine. 14 march 4t

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutly without pain. my8-72tf

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law
Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Deburr's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine. 28 mar, y

.....Special Notices.....

PIMPLES.
I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FRECKLES PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 ct. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co, 20 Ann St., N. Y.

To Consumptives.
The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address, REV. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cts. currency or stamps. Van Dell & Co. 20 Ann St., N. Y.

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles, just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER 216 Fulton St., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 43 Cedar St., New York. 24 jan 6ms.

Candy Manufactory & Bakery.
Mr. Kauth,
At the
BISHOP STREET BAKERY,
is now making the very best
BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,
in Bellefonte.
Candies and Confections.
He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.
CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.
An Excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me. ALBERT KAUTH. nov15

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS
S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug store on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY
SOAPS, COMBS AND BRUSHES,
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES
FANCY AND TOILET
ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.
This Store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.
19aptf S. T. SHUGERT.

W M. P. M'MANUS, Attorney at-law Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Jas McManus, esq. 23julyf

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. O. Deininger at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.
Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers. H. E. ZERBE 17 aug tf.

D F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14may'6

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney at Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co, Portland, Me 28 mar, y

W [illegible] $5 to $10 per thousand. [illegible] We print letter heads, and statements as low as $1,25 per 1000, when persons find the paper. This is lower than you can get it done for in the city.

That old Brick Building at 6th and Market in Philadelphia where Wanamaker and Brown STARTED to earn a good name by making ONLY Real Good Clothing is this year "Full and running over" with that kind of Clothing that Men and Boys may = DEPEND ON Please Call W & B OAK Hall.

STOVES! HEATERS! RANGES!
Hardware! Hardware!! Hardware!!!
WILSON & M'FARLANE,
Bellefonte, Penn'a.

Have just received and placed on Exhibition and Sale, at their Stores no less than
Fifty-Three Varieties and Styles of Cook and Parlor Stoves,
Single and Double Heaters, Portable Ranges, &c., embracing all the latest improvements, newest makes, styles and novelties in the market, combining all the desirable qualities, such as beauty, durability, convenience and economy. They have the only Portable Ranges that will bake in BOTH OVENS for sale in the county. ENTIRELY NEW.
Every Stove WARRANTED in every particular.
LOWEST PRICE and satisfaction guaranteed.
Our stock of
Hardware, Tinware, Oils, Pure Leads,
and PAINTS cannot be excelled for variety, quality and cheapness.
EVERYBODY IS REQUESTED TO CALL whether wishing to purchase or not.
Special Bargains for Cash Buyers!
12jul.tf WILSON & McFARLANE, Humes' Block, Bellefonte.

New Store Room AND NEW STOCK.
Fall and Winter Goods IN Great Ab

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. April 1, '78.

☞ TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance;* $2.50 *when not paid in advance. Advertisements* 20cts *per line for three insertions, and* 5 *cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 *cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of* 20*cts as formerly when paid by themselves.*

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 868, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sec't. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 357, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HEILACKER, Sec't. J. A. FLEMING, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 86, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sec't.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Have had very fine weather this week.

——Soon katydids, frogs and crickets, will hold free concerts, and will play that same old tshune, from dusk till early morn.

——Rev. J. A. Bright, late of the Hublersburg Lutheran charge, has become pastor of the Jersey Shore Lutheran charge.

——Jno. H. Harter, of Nevada, Ohio, formerly of Halnes twp., this county, has invented a hayfork that is said to be superior to any out, and displaces all others where it is offered for sale. It is both a simple and cheap article.

——Persons insured in the Penns Valley Fire Ins Co. are notified to prepare to pay their assessments for the fire at State College, within the present month.

——Guggenheimers Branch Store says he has got all grades of plain dress goods, for 14c per yard. You had better go and see what it looks like. Also good table molasses for 60c per gal. 1t.

——Bells store room, at Spring Mills, was destroyed by fire, early last Sunday morning. It was not occupied at the time, and undoubtedly was set on fire.

——Deininger & Luse is a new firm in the chair business in this place. They have a fine stock on hand, at low prices.

——Some think it a thing to boast of to have seen one of the new silver dollars. We wouldn't walk five miles to see one.

——Mrs. Smith, dress maker, Centre Hall, desires to call attention to her samples of trimmings of all kinds; also, samples of new styles dry goods. Cutting and fitting done to order, and old dresses cleaned and done over by her. Gentlemen's shirts, cuffs and collars made to order and warranted to fit. Has also just received a new stock of Spring styles, fashion plates, patterns, &c. Call and see.

——Constable Lamey, of Penn, on Tuesday took a fellow by name of Adams to jail, on charge of stealing whisky from Geo. W. Stover, and for other thefts.

——Excellent imperial tea, 60 cents per lb. at Sechler's. A Car load of best stone ware, which will be sold wholesale and retail at Sechlers. Finest sugar cured hams 12½ per lb at Sechlers.

——The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: Mr. John G. Kurtz, of Milton, is the inventor of one of the best fire escapes out. It has already been introduced quite extensively in Philadelphia. He is also the inventor of a railroad signal light which will probably be adopted on a number of railroads.

——Rev. Whitney, of Manor Hill, has been appointed to the Centre Hall M. E. charge. Rev. Bouse the late paster goes to Halfmoon. We regret to see Rev. Bouse depart from us—he was universally respected.

——Choice Paterns in calico 5c per yard at Guggenheimers Branch Store.

——The Lord's Supper will be administered in the Lutheran church Centre Hall on April 14 at 10 a. m. Preparatory services Saturday previous, at 2 p. m.

——Musical consert in the Ev. church Sat. eve, by N. N. Hublers class.

——D D no longer stands for doctor of divinity, but means "dollar of the dads," which are taken on subscription to Reporter.

——On Tuesday constable Kline, of Gregg passed through here with a prisoner, Jacob Wolf, living on Penns creek, and charged with setting fire to a small dwelling house. Wolf was taken on suspicion as he is reported to have said that said house would not stand juntil a certain morning; besides some of the flooring and sash belonging to the house were found on Wolf's premises, having been torn out before the house was fired.

——Go to Heisler's marble works, at Bellefonte, if you want city-like work, and the finest Italian marble

——Newman has been to the city for a new stock of Clothing. Look out for something astonishing in low prices. He is the low-price clothing man. He keeps honest goods. Has only a small profit but then he sells more than any half dozen stores. Go and see the immense stock at the Eagle Clothing Hall. You will find him one of the cleverest fellows doing business, and give you big bargains in anything in the line of ready made Clothing.

Our readers will please notice the change of location in the advertisement of the Mendelssohn Piano Co., of New York. They have opened new and splendid warerooms for their matchless Pianos, at No. 21 East Fifteenth Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, near Union Square opposite Tiffany's, the great diamond and jewelry house, in the heart of the Pianoand Music business, and amongst the most fashionable trade of the metropolis.

——Go to Frank Green's for the best fishing tackle, or any kind of fancy article, drugs, medicines, etc., etc.

——The *Republican* of Clearfield in referring to his Honor, Charles A. Mayer, says: "We learn that the Bar of this county this week has unanimously joined in a letter to Judge Mayer, asking him to be a candidate for re-election. This action, with that of the same character recently taken by the Bar of Centre county, indicates unmistakably the re election of Judge Mayer without contest. The district may congratulate itself on this action, for it is the perpetuation of a good record.

——"If I had to walk from here to Baltimore for it, I would not be without Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my family," is what we heard a lady say yesterday.

——We have received the April number of "Harper's Magazine." It contains a very large amount of the best current literature of the day, and has also many slendid engravings interspersed throughout its pages. As an historical magazine it is not excelled in the country; and no family where literature of a high moral tone is appreciated should be without it. Published at $4 per annum by Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York City.

——Marble mantels, monuments, head and foot stone, of the most exquisite workmanship, at Heisler's marble works, Bellefonte.

——The Spring Session of the Boalsburg Academy will begin on Monday, April 8th, and continue ten weeks. A large turn-out is expected. 1t

PENN HALL ACADEMY.

The Spring Term will open, Monday, April 15, 1878. Tuition and Boarding at reasonable rates. For particulars apply to REV. D. M. WOLF,
4 apr 2t Penn Hall, Pa.

FROM KANSAS.

WELLINGTON, Sumner Co., Ka. Mar. 23.

ED. REPORTER:—No doubt a short letter from this part of Kansas would be acceptable to the readers of the REPORTER. Sumner county, where I am now staying, is in the southern part of Kansas bordering the Indian Territory. Wellington is the county-seat and is a live town of 800 population. This county contains some of the best farming lands in the state, and is filling up fast with hardy farmers from the East. The only objection to the county is its distance from market. Wellington is near the centre of the county and is 32 miles from Wichita, the nearest railroad station. I have visited a large portion of the county, and finar land I have never seen; it is also very cheap.—I have seen a quarter-section (160 acres) near here, sold for $500, the land was excellent, and had a small house erected on it, a sort of a straw stable and a good well. There are many better bargains than this to be had. These are still some government claims in the southern part of the county but it is better to buy improved land.

The price of horses is about the same as in the East—a good span, wagon and harness for about $300. Oxen are much used and to a person who is in no hurry and has sufficient patience, they would answer his purpose well. But enough of farming now.

The markets may be of interest to you. Eggs are now selling in this place at 5c per dozen; corn, 18c.; potatoes, 15c.; wheat, 65c.

Business is very dull here and work scarce. Stock dealing is very profitable. The stock dealers buy their cattle in Tex as, and drive them through the Territory to Kansas, where they sell or ship them at a good profit.

Extravagant interest is charged here on loaned money, as high as 10 per cent on small sums. Agricultural implements are bought as cheap as in Illinois.

The wheat looks fine, and a large crop may be expected. Peach trees are in full bloom and trees in leaf. The weather is very warm now but the nights are cool as is the case all summer. And now I will end as I presume long letters are not pleasing to most people. Yours,

WM. T. RICHARD.

——Sechlers keep up with the season always in the line of groceries. Whatever is in season you will find in Sechler's, in the Bush house block. Their assortment of groceries can not be excelled outside the city. Always in receipt of fresh goods. All kinds of county produce taken at highest market price, and goods given in exchange at cash prices. Give them a call, it is worth while just to see their handsomely arranged store.

A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS CHANCE.—HARDWARE, TINWARE AND STOVE STORE FOR SALE.—Located at Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa., the terminus of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad. Is now a very good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this year and in the future. The tin-shop alone will and does pay well, as there are none nearer than Millheim and Centre Hall, both about 6 miles off. We can convince any parties wishing to buy that it is a good business point. Will sell store room and contents at first cost. Our reason for selling is that one of us expects to be away a greater part of this summer in the water and steam governor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring our whole attention. This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business. For particulars, inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte. THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that D. G. Bush, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Congress, subject to democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. Ehrhard, of Potter will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

PROTHONOTARY.

Mr. S. M. Swartz, of Potter, desires to inform his friends and democrats that he will be a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary. 4t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1878, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The account of Harriet McGinley, administratrix of &c. of Charles McGinley, late of Huston township, deceased.
2. The account of John Musser, jr., executor of &c. of Geo. Musser, late of Ferguson twp. dec'd.
3. The account of Samuel Harter, guardian of Philip P Leitzel, minor son of Philip Leitzel, late of Centre county, deceased.
4. The account of J. H. Reifsnyder, administrator of &c., of D. H. Willow, late of Penn twp. dec'd.
5. The account of Martin Eyer and Samuel Eyer, executors of &c., of Jacob Eyer, late of Ferguson twp. dec'd.
6. The account of George Kauffman and J. M. Garbrick, administrators of &c. of Jacob Kauffman, late of Spring twp. dec'd.
7. The account of William and Israel Yearick, administrators of &c. of William Yearick, sr. late of Gregg twp. dec'd.
8. The account of Samuel Ralston, executor of &c. of Geo. Crain, late of Taylor township, dec'd.
9. The account of John Rishel and William Homan, executors of &c. of Jacob Homan, late of Gregg twp. dec'd.
10. The 3rd. partial account of Col. Jno. Rishel, executor of &c. of Peter Durst, late of Potter twp. dec'd
11 The account of John Rockey, guardian of James Peters a miner son of Geroge Swartz, late of Spring twp. dec'd.
12. The account of Jonathan Weaver, guardian of Nathaniel Weaver minor son of Solomon Weaver, late of Miles twp. dec'd.
13. The account of Adam Hoy, executor of &c. of Thomazine M. Potter, late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.
14 The account of Michael Schenck, guardian of William S. Beachdel minor son of David Beachdel, late of Liberty twp. dec'd.
15. The account of C. M. Bower, administrator of &c. of Harriet F. Kinsloe, late of Bellefonte borough, dec'd
16. The final account of Isaac S. Frain, guardian of Mary G. Candy, William M. Leoder and George E. Leoder minor children of —— Leoder, late of Marion twp. dec'd
17. The account of Wm E. Burchfield and James T Stewart, executors of &c. of William Burchfield, late of Harris twp. dec'd.
18. The account of S. A. Brew, administrator of &c. of Sarah F. Barrett, late of the borough of Bellefonte dec'd.
19. The account of Mary Wasson, administratrix *de bonis non* of &c. of George E. Wasson, late of College twp. dec'd.
20. The partial account of T. F. Patton and R. G. Brett, administrators of &c. of J. E. Thomas, late of Ferguson twp. dec'd.
21. The first partial account of James Duck. Michael Duck and Henry E. Duck, administrators of &c. of J. Henry Duck, late of Gregg twp. dec'd.
22. The partial account of John B. Wagner and Michael Strohm, executors of &c. of Barnet Wagner, late of Potter twp. dec'd.
23. The first partial account of J. H. Stover and J. B. Alexander, administrators of &c. of Joseph Alexander, late of Union twp., dec'd.
24 The account of Wm. A. and S F. Ishler, administrators of &c. of Sarah Ishler, late of Benner twp. dec'd.
25. First and final account of M. P. Weaver, administrator of &c. of George Loneberger, late of Milesburg borough dec'd.
26. The first and partial account of David McMonigle, executor of &c. of Stephen H. McMonigle, late of Taylor twp. dec'd.
27. The eleventh annual account of Daniel Rhoads and John Irwin, jr., surviving trustees under the will of Wm. A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte borough, dec'd.
28. The account of Samuel M. Irwin, administrator of &c. of Margaret Johnston, late of Bellefonte boro. dec'd.

Registers office, } WM. E. BURCHFIELD, Register
March 26, 1878. }
28 mar. 4t.

Visiting Cards.

50 Mixed Cards 20 cts—12 Beautiful Floral cards only 20 cts.
WM. KURTZ, Centre Hall, Pa.

SPRING MILLS.

R. H. Duncan had the large belt stolen from his shingle mill, which is the second one stolen from him this winter, and a day or so after the theft the large up and down saw was smashed for him and the wheel put in motion to make believe it was an accident. Mr. D. will reward any one for information as to the perpetrators. All ran to the fire. The burning of Bells store house started near the roof. He was absent at the time having moved away the week previous. I. J. Grenoble has commenced to grade the track to where he intends putting up his new grain warehouse, and contemplates building a steam planing mill and coach shop. Sam'l Leitzel occupies his new house. Cap's chickens are doing better than his garden. Geo. Breon has the champion tomato plant—how is that for high, Cap? Ed. Krumrine is jumping around lively, says wheat business is brisk. Ph. Leitzel moved to Millheim. Cap Hassenplug is doing a good business. X.

THE LAW OF PUBLIC SALES.—In a sale by auction there are three parties, namely: the owner of the property to be sold, the auctioneer and a portion of the public who attend to bid, which, of course includes the highest bidder. The name of the owner must be made public. The articles put up must be sold without reserve and unless the vendor reserves on open bid he cannot bid himself or have the auctioneer or any one bid for him. There are cases on record where a bid was not reserved, and the vendor had a bidder who bought it in, and afterwards suit was brought against the vendor by the highest outside bidder for the article and it was decided that he (the plaintiff) was the highest bidder and entitled to the article, against the vendor. So, also, if an article is struck off to a person, and it is afterwards ascertained that the vendor or auctioneer practiced fraud, by holding himself, or had pullers, it was held both by the Courts of England and so repeatedly decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania that the purchaser could not be held, but the purchaser as soon as he discovers the fraud practiced upon him must return or tender the articles to the vendor.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, April 1.—Flour firm; more disposition to sell; superfines $3 50; extras $4 50; Pennsylvania family $6 00@6 25; Minnesota do. $5 75@6 25; patent and high grades $6 50@8. Wheat weak; amber $1 35@1 38; red $1 32@1 34; white $1 38@1 40. Corn weak; yellow 56c; mixed 54@55c; May 55c; June 55½c; July 55½c; August 56c. Oats firm; Pennsylvania white 36@37c; western do. 35@37c; do mixed 33@34. Rye firm; 68@70c. Lard firm, city kettle, 7½c. Butter steady; creamery 33@35c; Bradford county and New York extras 28@30c; western reserve 22@25c. Eggs dull; Pennsylvania 10c; western 9c. Cheese steady; New York fancy 13@13½c; western choice 12@12½c. Petroleum dull; refined 11½c; crude 9c. Whisky western $1 07.

New York, April 1.—Wheat quiet and steady; $1 28 for No 2 northwest, April.

Chicago, April 1.—Oats in fair demand but lower; 28½c for cash and April; 26½c for May. Rye dull, but firm at 58½c. Barley in fair demand, but lower at 45½c. Markets closed, wheat heavy; $1 09¾ asked for April; $1 11½ for May. Corn steady and firm; 42½c for April. Oats easier; 28½c for April.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of Jacob Weaver, in Ferguson township, about the last week in November, a light red heifer, white back, left ear off, nick in underside of right ear, supposed to be 1½ years old when it came there. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law. GEORGE ECKEL,
4 apr, 3t Town Clerk.

POTTER AUDIT MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Township Audit will be held at the house of John Spangler, at Centre Hall, on Tuesday, April 9, when all officers of the township of Potter, and other persons interested will attend. Officers will please be on hand promptly at 9 a. m.

JNO. F. ALEXANDER,
Town Clerk.

JURORS—3rd MONDAY OF APRIL

Spring—John Garbrick, F. M. Weaver.
Walker—Sol. Peck
Gregg—Jonas Condo, M. L. Rishel, S. M. Wise.
Howard—S Candy, J. A. Woodward, J. C. Leathers.
Potter—D Rinesmith, D. K. Gulse, W. P. Shoop.
Rush—Jeff. Hayes, Jac. Shoop, C. Legs.
Bellefonte—P. Ward, G. P. Weaver, P. Dooley, Jno. Wagner, J. P. Hughes.
Ferguson—J. L. Carlin, J. W. Krumrine.
Boggs—Wm. F. Neff J. M. Wagner.
Penn—Jno. Boyer, H. E. Duck
College—W. M'Girk.
Halfmoon—W Ayers.
Patton—P. A. Sellers.
Milesburg—Wm Boggs.
Haines—J. C. Stover.
Philipsburg—D. Ayers.
Marion—John Holmes.
Miles—John Shafer.
Huston—N Williams.

Trial List for 3rd Monday of April, (15th day) of April, 1878.

R. F. Clowuse of vs. Derby Coal Co. of Pa. et al.
Jacob Z Long vs H. A. Merriman, et al.
J. H. Duck's Admrs. vs D. M. Wagner.
Henry Stevens vs Jno. F. Fowler & Co.
Jos. W. Folmer vs Wm. Askey.
Jacob Reasner vs Abram Stewart.
A. M. Lindsay vs Henry Miller.
Schmidt & Friday vs F. M. Hall.
A. Baum vs Isaac Miller.
W. H. H. Robinson vs W. A. Faust et al.

——Appointments of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Lewisburg, Pa. March 27-April 1, 1878

Altoona District.

S. C. SWALLOW, Presiding Elder.
Altoona 1st Church—B B Hamlin.
do 5th do —M K Foster.
do Chestnut Av—E Sheriock.
Holidaysburg—J A Demoyer.
Duncansville—J M Clarke.
Martinsburg—Wm Gwynn, J Wood, jr.
Williamsburg—R H Wharton.
Logan Valley—Geo Guyer.
Tyrone—E H Yocum.
Port Matilda—J W Haughawout.
Milesburg and Unionville—J B Shaver.
Howard—J B Akers, one to be suppl'd.
Penn's Valley—W R Whitney.
Bellefonte—A D Yocum.
Pleasant Gap—J F. Craig.
Half Moon—G W Bouse.
Pine Grove—Hugh Linn
Warrior's Mark—Isaac Heckman.
Birmingham—A W Decker.
Philipsburg—H C Pardoe.
Grahamton—J F Brown.
Osceola and Houtzville—J A Woodcock.
Clearfield—J S McMurray.
Clearfield Mission—W H Dill.
Woodland—R P Campbell
Clearfield Circuit—W S Wilson.
Curwensville—Geo Leidy.
Lumber City—Furman Adams.
New Washington—G B Ague.
Glen Hope—W W Dunmire.
Snow Shoe—I Edwards.
Congress Hill—J R King.
J S W. Dean, Professor in Pennsylvania College, member of Bellefonte Quarterly Conference.
Wm. Earnshaw Chaplain of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, at Dayton, Ohio; Member of Warrior's Mark Quarterly Conference.
J R. Hykes and A. J. Cook, Missionary to Kiu Kiang, China.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for Centre county, and that application will be made at the next Sessions of said Court to grant the same:

Fred. Smith,	Bellefonte Boro.	Saloon.
Houseal & Teller,	do	Tavern.
R. D. Cummings,	do	do
Dan'l Garman,	do	do
Augustus Krom,	do	do
Edward Brown,	do	do
F. D. M'Collum,	do	do
Jacob Mannasns,	do	Saloon
H. C Yeager,	do	do
A Baum,	do	Wholesale.
Sam'l H. Kunes,	Liberty twp.	Tavern
Henry Robb,	Walker twp.	do
Jno. H. Odenkirk,	Potter twp.	do
Jonathan Kreamer,	Penn twp.	do
R V. Shaffer,	Howard boro.	do
John Spangler,	Potter twp.	do
W. S. Musser,	Penn twp.	do
Gotlieb Hasg,	Spring twp.	do
Robert Loyd,	Philipsburg boro.	do
Martin Leitzel,	Potter twp.	do
Alois Koblbecker,	Boggs twp,	do
C. A. Faulkner,	Philipsburg boro.	do
John Ramsdale,	do	do
Jeffrey Hayes,	Rush twp.,	do
David H. Ruhl,	Snow Shoe,	Saloon
Jas. Passmore,	Philipsburg boro.	Tavern.
Geo. A Keller,	Rush twp.	do
Henry L. Stetler,	do	Saloon.
Shadrack Steffy,	Ferguson twp.	Tavern.
Jackson E. Roush,	Miles twp,	Tavern.
	A. WILLIAMS,	Clerk.

March 26, 1878.

Chas. Brown,	Bellefonte boro,	wholesale.
Peter Weber,	Philipsburg "	Saloon.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
PRICE LIST
—OF—
NEW SPRING GOODS.

While it is impossible to give anything like a complete price-list of our immense stock of Spring Goods now open, the following items from each of several departments, are named as indicating the prices now prevailing throughout the house.

SILKS.

DAMASSE SILKS,	50 cts.	COLORED SILKS,	75 cts. to $1.
In Party and Street Shades.		In all the New Shades.	
STRIPE SILKS,	50 cts.	BLACK DRESS SILKS,	75 cts. to $1.
Black and White and Colored.		A heavy Silk at the latter price.	

DRESS FABRICS.

SHEPHERD'S PLAIDS,	10 cts.	TWILLED BEIGE, (soft-wool,)	25 cts.
NEW SPRING PLAIDS,	12½ cts.	MARICILLA CAMEL'S HAIR,	22 cts.
SPRING SUITINGS,	12½ cts.	Never sold less than 37½ cts.	
SPRING CASHMERES, (1 wool)	15 cts.	BEAUTIFUL NOVELTIES,	30 cts.
PACIFIC & MANCHESTER FANCIES		EXTRA QUALITIES & STYLES,	37½ cts
Good styles, 20 cts; usual price 25 cts.		ONE CASE ARMURES,	25 cts.
MATELASSE BEIGE,	20 and 25 cts.	Never sold less than 35 cts.	
PLAIN BEIGE MOHAIR,	20 cts	PURE MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES,	31 cts.

ALL-WOOL BUNTING in wonderful variety of Qualities and Colors.

PRINTS.

DARK CALICOES,	4 cts.	WIDE SPRING CHINTZES,	7 & 8 cts.
SPRING CALICOES,	5 and 6 cts.	SPRING GINGHAMS,	8 and 10 cts.

HOSIERY.

LADIES' PIN STRIPE HOSE,		MISSES' FULL REGULAR MADE	
Full regular made,	39 cts.	HOSE, Handsome dark stripe,	25 cts.
BEST ENGLISH HALF HOSE,	20 cts.	Sizes: 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½	
Double heels and toes.			

LINENS.

SERGE CRETONNES,	25 cts.	NAPKINS & DOYLIES,	50 c. to $3 per doz.
NEW B SKET CRETONNES,	45 cts.	FINE LINEN FOR LADIES' WEAR,	
STAIR LINENS,	14 cts. to 36 cts.	25 cents per yard.	
EXTRA HUCK TOWELS, $2.75 per doz		SCOTCH LINEN SHEETING, 90 cts to $1.25.	

MUSLINS.

YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLIN 6¼ cts. A good Shirting Muslin.
YARD WIDE BROWN MUSLIN, 6¼ cts. A good Sheeting Muslin.
24 YARDS WIDE SHEETING MUSLIN, 15 cts.
GOOD CANTON FLANNELS, 6¼ cts.
WIDE BED SPREADS, 50 cts. to $1.

We gratefully acknowledge the large numbers of kind letters from all over the United States, attesting the great satisfaction of shopping through our Mail Order Department. Samples sent to those requesting them.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. cor. Eighth and Market Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

August Belmont's $800,000 farm yields him a revenue of eight cents, or something less a year. Mr. Belmont has evidently read Mr. Greeley's essays on scientific farming with profit.

On the 20th of last month the father of a family who live in the mountains above Quicksilver, Cal., was aroused from the table at which he was sitting by the cries of a seven-year-old child from a barn in the rear of the house. When he arrived at the barn he saw an immense wild cat attacking his little boy. Not having time to return for his gun, he seized a crowbar that was lying near by and ran to the rescue. The animal, on seeing him approach, loosed its hold upon the child and sprang upon the rescuer. The man, seeing the animal was too close to admit of the use of his weapon, dropped it and seized the cat by the neck. After a severe struggle in which the man was horribly bitten and lacerated, he succeeded in killing the cat by choking it to death. The child was also severely bitten.

J. H. HAZEL,
Cabinet Maker & Undertaker,
SPRING MILLS, PA.,
informs the public that he keeps on hand all kinds of furniture, City and Home-made, cane and wood seat chairs, etc. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to. Coffins and Caskets of all styles furnished; and accommodations with hearse.
4 apr. 6m.

J. D. MURRAY,
(Successor to J K. Miller & Son.)
Dealer in Pure Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Articles, Dye Stuffs, and Druggist's Sundries. Full stock of Confectioneries.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
For Medicinal Purposes
THE BEST BRANDS OF
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
Have secured the services of Dr. J. F. Alexander, who will attend to the Compounding of Prescriptions. 28 mar. y.

Penn's Valley Institute.

The third term of this ACADEMIC SCHOOL will commence on the third Monday (15) in April, and continue ten weeks. Tuition per term, from $5 to $8—half in advance. Board from $2.50 to $3 per week. No deduction on account of absence, unless in case of protracted sickness. Location desirable. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited
3m G. W. FORTNEY, Centre Hall, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Lee, of Potter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.

A. LUCKENBACH,
Mar 14, 6t. Executor.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

HURRAH FOR
GUGGENHEIMER

FROM THIS DATE (THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEWING SEASON,)

I. GUGGENHEIMER,

Offers his immense Stock of Goods, well assorted in every line, such as

DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS, NOTIONS,
GROCERIES, GROCERIES,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, BOOTS,
SHOES, SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,

at such Figures that it is a shame for any one to go away from home to Buy, when Goods are offered at home at prices that will astonish the people in this section of the country.

THE STORE ROOM AT SPANGLER'S Hotel, has been enlarged and splendidly fitted up, so that every one who goes in to examine the stock of Goods, is sure not to leave without buying. You will also find a very large and well selected

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING AT HOME INSTEAD OF GOING AWAY.

FAVORITE PUBLICATIONS.

Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner.—This beautiful periodical, the best American Family Journal, Story Paper and Home Friend, has been the successful rival of all the weekly Journals for the past thirteen years. It gained a place in the minds and hearts of our people, and now the name of its patrons is Legion.

This year the Chimney Corner seems to be better than ever. Its serial stories are of the most absorbing and lively character, of great power, true to life and full of merit, taking a wide range of subjects to please every member of a household—the domestic story for the mother, the charming love-tale for the daughters, the more dramatic for the young men, the solid novel for older readers, and then we have stirring adventure for the boys and fairy-tales for the children.

Habberton, Howard, Robinson, De Forest, Benedict, S. Annie Frost, Annie Thomas, Etta W. Pierce, and other eminent writers, are its regular contributors. The subjects treated of are very varied. The illustrations are profuse and they are all beautiful. Short stories extremely interesting are completed in each number, while Biographies, Adventures, Essays, Fun, Travels, Natural History, Legends, Anecdotes, Science, etc., make this publication one of the most entertaining in existence.

Exquisite steel engravings, are frequently given away to its subscribers.

The Chimney Corner, sixteen pages, with eight pages of Illustrations, printed on fine paper, is published every Monday, price only 10 cents; annual subscription, $4, post-paid. Address your orders to Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

Frank Leslie's Ladie's Journal, 16 pages, issued weekly, contains excellent pictures and full descriptions of the very Latest Styles of Ladies and Children's Wear; useful information on Family Topics; Select Stories; Beautiful Illustrations of Home and Foreign Subjects; Poetry; Fashionable Intelligence; Personal Chit Chat; Amusing Cartoons on the Follies and Foibles of the Day; Sparks of Mirth, etc., etc. Frank Leslie's Ladie's Journal is the most beautiful of all the ladies' papers. It should be found on the table of every lady in the land. Price 10 cents a copy; annual subscription, $4, postpaid.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly has made rapid strides as the rival of many aspirants to public favor. Its contributors are some of the best living writers. Every department of literature is represented in its columns. The amount of instruction, entertainment and amusement afforded by the articles, essays, stories, and general miscellany contained in the 128 quarto pages of each number of this publication has been well appreciated. Every copy of the Popular Monthly is embellished with over 100 beautiful illustrations. Being the cheapest periodical of the kind in existence and at the same time one of the most select and universally welcome, it must continue to increase in public favor and rank with the publisher's Sunday Magazine—the highest among all our American monthlies. It is published on the 15th of each month. Price, 25 cents a number; Subscription, $3, post paid, per year. Address your orders to Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine is a beautiful work. It will interest educated and cultivated minds as well as the most ordinary reader. It is the only Sunday magazine published in this country. Every number has 128 pages filled with the most select and fascinating literature, ranging from the Sermon by the Editor (Dr C. F. Deems, pastor of the Church of the Strangers), to stirring Tales, general Topics and Essays, Poetry, Music, Fun, Science, History, etc., in great variety. Each copy of this Magazine has 100 equisite engravings of the most interesting character. It has reached a circulation and prosperity such as make it one of the marvels of periodical literature. It is indeed a beautiful work. Buy it and see for yourselves. Single copies are only 25 cents, and annual Subscription Price only $3, post paid. Address orders to Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl St., New York.

MARRIED.

At Lutheran parsonage, Centre Hall, March 28, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Henry Boozer and Anna M. Derstine, both of Centre Hall, Pa.

At the Reformed Parsonage, Aaronsburg, by Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, on the 26th ult., Mr O P. Schnure, of Union county, to Miss Anna R. Irwin, of Jacksonville, Centre county.

At Oak Hall, on the 25th March, by Rev. Dr. Hamill, Mr. George H. Kline, to Miss Anna Mary Fulton, all of College township.

DIED.

Near Pine Grove Mills, March the 12th, Maggie Belle, only daughter of David and Susan Reed, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days.

"Ours the loss, and not our darling's;
Ours the pain, and her's the joy;
Ours the morning and the weeping,
Her's the bliss, without alloy."

AZILE.

On the 25th of March, near McAlvey's Fort, Huntingdon county, Mr. George Dinges, aged 74 yrs., 8 mos. and 23 ds.

Father Dinges was formerly a resident of Centre Co. He moved to this place many years ago and had established a reputation for honesty and integrity. He was once a member of the Evangelical Association, but as they became disorganized in this valley, he united with the German Baptist church of which he remained a consistent member until his death. He worked for his Master both by example and precept, and his last words were the evidence of his assurance of acceptance with God. Having a complication of diseases he suffered intensely, but bore all with that cheerfulness and patience characteristic of a true child of God. A. A. K.

In Flemington, March 18, William Harter, aged 46 years.

In Flemington, March 18, Robert Harter, aged 56 years.

The two funerals were both held on the same day. They were brothers.

HARDWARE & STOVES.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

Iron, Steel and Nails, Locks, Glass and Putty.

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will co as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. READY MIXED PAINT put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. There paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers and Bailey's Iron Planes; Horse nails of all kinds, Traces Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK.—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished and nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 5-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

VALENTINES & CO.,

HUMES' NEW BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

ARE NOW PREPARED

For The Fall And Winter Trade.

Bargians Greater Than Ever!

WOOLLEN GOODS, COTTON GOODS,
Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Of every description. DRESS GOODS, in great variety. LADIES COATS, finest and largest assortment ever brought to Bellefonte.

SHAWLS,
BLANKETS,
HATS,
CAPS,
CLOTHING,

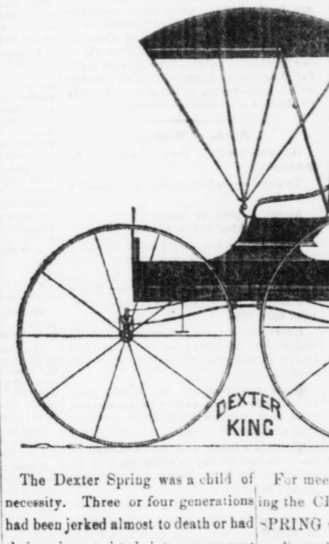
IN FACT EVERYTHING AND ANYTHING.

Remember we do business on the ONE PRICE PLAN and therefore insure our prices as the lowest.

☞ NEW GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY.

VALENTINES & CO.

THE
Dexter Spring
4,000 Set Sold last two years.



The Dexter Spring was a child of necessity. Three or four generations had been jerked almost to death or had their spines twisted into permanent curvature by the continous jerks of the Eliptic Spring, or latterly had their necks broken by the side throw of the Concord.

For these reasons the people demanded a Spring on which they could ride with ease and which would at the same time be strong and substantial.

For meeting this demand by supplying the CELEBRATED DEXTER SPRING which is so rapidly superceeding the old styles the Dexter Spring Co. have no apology to offer but rather feel that they owe the Driving Fraternity an apology for not having produced it sooner.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF SPRINGS TO

DEXTER SPRING CO.,
HULTON, PA.
Near Pittsburgh
3jan23t

Jas. Harris & Co
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
PAINTS,

Romantic Accidental Discoveries.

Many of our most important inventions and discoveries owe their origin to the most trivial circumstances; from the simplest causes the most important effects have ensued. The trial of two robbers before the court of assizes of the Basses-Pyrennes accidentally led to a most important archæological discovery. The accused, Rivas, a shoemaker, and Bellier, a weaver, by armed attacks on the highways and frequent burglaries, had spread terror around the neighborhood of Sisteron. The evidence against them was clear; but no traces could be obtained of the plunder, until one of the men gave a clue to the mystery. Bivas, in his youth, had been a shepherd boy near that place, and knew the legend of the Trou d'Argent, a cavern on one of the mountains with sides so precipitous as to be almost inaccessible, and which no one was ever known to have reached. The commissary of police, of Sisteron, after extraordinary labor, succeeded in scaling the mountain, and penetrated to the mysterious grotto, where he discovered an enormous amount of plunder of every description. The way having been once found, the vast cavern was afterwards explored by savans; and their researches brought to light a number of Roman medals of the third century, flint hatchets, ornamented pottery, and the remains of ruminants of enormous size. These interesting discoveries, however, obtained no indulgence for the accused (inadvertent) pioneers of science, who were sentenced to twenty years' hard labor. The discovery of gold in Nevada was made by Mormon immigrants in 1850. Adventurers crossed the Sierras and set up their sluice boxes in the canyons; but it was gold they were after, and they never suspected the existence of silver, nor knew it when they saw it. The bluish stuff which was so abundant, and which was silver ore, interfered with their operations and gave them the greatest annoyance. Two brothers named Grosch possessed more intelligence than their fellow-workers, and were the real discoverers of the Comstock lode; but one of them died from a pick-ax wound in the foot, and the other was frozen to death in the mountains. Their secret died with them. When, at last, in the early part of 1859, the surface croppings of the lode were found, they were worked for the gold they contained, and the silver was thrown out as being worthless. To this lode since 1860 has yielded a large proportion of all the silver produced throughout the world. The silver mines of Potosi were discovered through the trivial circumstance of an Indian accidentally pulling up a shrub, to the roots of which were attached some particles of the precious metal. During the Thirty Years' war in Germany, the little village of Coserow, in the Island of Usedom, on the Prussian border of the Baltic, was sacked by the contending armies, the villagers escaping to the hills to save their lives. Among them was a simple pastor named Schwerdler, and his pretty daughter Mary. When the danger was over the villagers found themselves without houses, food, or money. One day, we are told, Mary went up the Streckelberg to gather blackberries; but soon afterwards she ran back joyous and breathless to her father, with two shining pieces of amber, each of very great size. She told her father that near the shore the wind had blown away the sands from a vein of amber; that she straightway broke off these pieces with a stick; that there was an ample store of the precious substance; and that she had covered it over to conceal her secret. The amber brought money, food, clothing and comfort; but those were superstitious times, and a legend goes that poor Mary was burned for witchcraft. At the village of Stumen, amber was accidentally found by a rustic who was fortunate enough to turn up some with his plow.—*Chambers' Journal.*

White Hair.

"Is it possible for a person's hair to turn within a short time?" There are so many instances now on record that there ought to be no longer any doubt upon the subject. In the late Arctic expedition nearly every man's hair became grayer, and in some cases white, but assumed its natural color when the men returned to lower latitudes. In many cases the human hair is said to have turned gray from grief, extreme care, or sudden fright. During an outward passage to Australia (says a correspondent) the ship I was in suffered greatly in the British Channel; twice we were nearly wrecked, having lost three anchors and two cables. The pilot who had charge was constantly on watch, only snatching a few minutes' sleep here and there, as opportunity afforded. On the whole, he had a very anxious time indeed, and when he eventually left the ship off the Isle of Wight he certainly looked twenty years older. I thought his hair had decidedly turned gray; this may, however, have been only imagination, and therefore ought rather to be considered as an impression than actual fact. Within the last few months a fresh case of the possibility of the color of hair changing has come under my notice. An old gentleman, aged eighty-nine, residing in my immediate neighborhood, lately died. For many years his hair has been perfectly white, but a few days before his death some of his hair became black, giving the appearance of his having dark brown or black hair. Here it is interesting to note that in his younger days his hair was light. After the death of this gentleman the tips of his hair for about an inch assumed the original color, becoming white again. I have heard of another instance where after death the hair turned from white to black. Dogs seem to be affected with regard to their hair in like manner as human beings. I lately read of a case where a black Newfoundland dog became gray in a few weeks, and the writer declares that the only cause for this sudden conversion was grief.

Discovery of a Lost Art.

A method of reproducing the famous, because rare, fire gilded glass of the Egyptians has been recently patented, and from the results attained, it would appear that the inventor, if he has not discovered the ancient process, has devised an excellent substitute. Fire-gilded glass is glass into which gold is so worked that many hundreds of years have failed to effect any change, or to tarnish the gold. The trustees of the British Museum, were so pleased with the results of the modern process, that they accepted from the inventor, M. D'Hussey, specimens of his recovery of a lost art. The process consists in introducing gold-leaf or platinum into the body of the glass, and amagamating the precious metal with the glass by means of a blow-pipe, an operation which also serves to produce a perfectly indestructible covering to the metal and the designs traced. The product so much resembles the ancient work that the method is likely to find a tolerably wide field of usefulness—or, at least, of profit to its inventor.

Lucky Spanish Bull-Fighters.

Spanish bull-fighters find their dangerous calling a very lucrative profession. Thus the favorite matador of Madrid, Frascuelo, possesses a fortune of $400,000, a magnificent house, and a wife considered the prettiest woman in Madrid, and is a member of one of the most aristocratic clubs in the city. On the day of a bull-fight, he sends a messenger to his wife after each of his performances in the arena, the destruction of six bulls being his usual task, and twice he has been brought home seriously injured. Frascuelo took part in the late bull-fight before the king and queen, and his costume was literally covered with diamonds. Most interest was felt, however, in the amateur matadors cavalry officers chosen by the different provinces, and who showed themselves fully as skillful as the professionals.

Bound to occur—A muzzle.

The manufacture of ice by machinery is being so perfected that this luxury ought to be obtained very cheaply by and by. It can be manufactured for about one dollar per ton. Writers are beginning to consider the subject of cooling the temperature of houses in the heat of summer by the use of this manufactured ice.—*Dr. E. B. Foote's Health Monthly.*

MAKING SILVER DOLLARS.

The Processes of Minting—Progress of the Work from the Melting to the Stamping—How the Silver is Alloyed.

The capacity of the various coining Mints and Assay offices in the United States will be fully tested during the coming year. The law of Feb. 28, 1878, demands that between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 of the new dollars shall be turned out every month. The officers of the Mints think that 3,000,000 will be the maximum of production for the present, and to coin as many silver dollars as that a month will require brisk work at the Mints. Most of the silver received at the Philadelphia Mint passes through the New York Assay office. There are two coining Mints besides the one in Philadelphia, one in San Francisco and the other in Carson City, and assaying and refining are done in Helena, Montana; Boise City, Idaho; Denver, Col., and a few other points in the far West. The Philadelphia Mint is capable of turning out about $1,500,000 in coined money a month; the San Francisco Mint $1,000,000, and the Carson City Mint $500,000. The Mints cannot, of course, be given over exclusively to the coinage of silver dollars. The subsidiary coins must be struck, and a certain amount of gold coinage goes on all the time. Gold is needed by the government to buy silver with, aside from all other purposes. It is coined mostly in the form of double eagles. During February month 21,210 double eagles were coined in Philadelphia, and twenty eagles, twenty half-eagles, twenty three-dollar pieces, twenty quarter-eagles, and twenty one-dollar pieces were coined in the same time. The other coinage of the Philadelphia Mint comprised 200 trade dollars, 375,000 half-dollars, 1,461,800 quarter-dollars, 200 twenty-cent pieces, 964,200 dimes, 600 five-cent pieces, 600 three-cent pieces, and 910,800 cents.

Silver is sent from the assay office to the Philadelphia mint pure, or 999 fine, which is about as pure as silver can be. It is sent in large bars, and, when received at the mint, is melted and alloyed with copper. Coin silver is 900 fine. After being melted and alloyed, the metal is cast into ingots, which are simply bars of a convenient size for handling. The metal is then assayed, to determine whether it is exactly of the standard fineness. Assaying is done by what is known as the dry or humid process. Samples for assay are taken while the silver is in a fused condition, and two assays are made of every specimen.

The silver ingots then go to the coiner. They are first rolled into strips, and, as the rolling process is apt to make the metal brittle, it is annealed to soften it. Silver is annealed simply by heating in an open wood fire, and then being allowed to cool gradually. The silver dollar strips are passed through the rolls nine or ten times before the first annealing and four or five times afterward. Then the process of annealing is repeated. After the last annealing the strips are run through cutters which divide them into drafts of the proper thickness for the coins; and these, in their turn, are run through a steam punching machine which cuts planchets the proper size for the coin. From 150 to 240 are cut in a minute. As the metal gets greasy during this process, the planchets are then dipped into a bath of diluted sulphuric acid, which is too weak to act upon the surface but effectively removes all foreign matter. The planchets are then adjusted; that is to say, they are carefully weighed, and all that are lacking in weight are cast aside; such pieces are called "lights," and the "heavies" are the pieces which weigh much and are filed off.

The adjusting is done by women. It is a process which requires much delicacy, and scales are used which are sensitive to one sixty-fourth of a grain. After the adjusting is finished, the next operation is the milling, which is done with a curious sort of machine. The edges of the coin are thrown up and grooved by this process. After another cleaning with sulphuric acid the coins are ready for the die. The stamping is done on a screw press, and both sides of the coin are stamped at the same time. The dies are cylindrical blocks of steel upon which are carved the designs to be transferred by pressure to the coins. Art of a high order as well as fine mechanism is conspicuous in this part of the coining process. The designer, in the case of the new silver dollar, Mr. Morgan, first draws his design on paper, from which is made a model in wax, of which a plaster cast is taken, and from this cast an electrotype is taken, upon which careful revision is made with the graver. This electrotype, like the model and cast which preceded it, is three or four times larger than the impression which appears on the dollar. The design is transferred to a steel die by using Hill's reducing machine, constructed on the principle of the pantograph. One arm of this instrument, with a blunt point, follows the lines on the electrotype, while the other arm, to which is attached a strong and rapidly revolving drill, reproduces the same lines on a smaller scale upon a steel block. By means of a press this impression is transferred to another block in itaglio and thence upon another block, which is the parent die. After each transfer the lines are carefully improved with a graver. Steel of the same quality as that of which the parent die is made is used for the coining dies. They are annealed, and trued on both ends. Two or three blows in the screw press, which is worked with a large wheel, secures a perfect impression, and both the obverse and reverse of a coin are struck at once. Machinery places the planchets between the dies, and afterward drops the completed coin in a box. Two or three pieces of each coinage are reserved for the annual government assay.

The processes of melting, refining, and assaying gold and silver are carried on in the Assay office, in this city, on quite as large a scale as at the Philadelphia Mint. Not only Government work is done here, but large deposits are made daily of gold and silver bullion by private individuals. Gold is always found alloyed with silver, and it is never found with any other alloy. To separate the silver from the gold, the bullion is boiled in sulphuric acid, which removes the alloy; the gold is then reboiled and reduced to a coarse powder resembling clay. Its purity then is 998 or 999. The silver, mixed with copper, is run into vats on a lower floor, and is purified and granulated, when it resembles pipe-clay. The granulated gold and silver are pressed into large cheeses in a hydraulic press. A cheese of gold, twelve inches in diameter and three inches thick, is worth $20,000; a silver cheese of the same size is worth $900. The sulphuric acid, after it is used, produces a sediment of blue vitriol, which is much prettier than either the gold or the silver seen in the Assay office. The vitriol and the weak acid are both sold for as much money as the original acid costs. The substitution of sulphuric acid for nitric acid has caused a saving to the New York Assay office alone of $100,000 a year. Depositors receive their gold and silver separately at standard purity, 900. Pure metal is also sent to the Assay office from the various refineries to be alloyed. From United States refineries silver is generally sent in large bars or cakes; and a small amount of Mexican metal is received in thin, irregularly-shaped pieces called disks. The fumes from the vats and furnaces in the Assay office are condensed and sold as weak acid. Only a small amount of the gas escapes into the atmosphere, and although it is slightly offensive it is not injurious. On the contrary, this gas is an excellent disinfectant, and acts upon dead matter rather than living. The same precautions are taken to prevent loss in the Assay office as in the great Mints. The ashes, the sweepings from the floor, the crucibles, and all the instruments which come in contact with the precious metals are washed and ground in a machine constructed for the purpose, and the stray particles of silver and gold are gathered together.—*New York Times.*

A correspondent writes from Helena City, Montana, that there is no city in the country more quiet and well-governed, and adds: "We have an active vigilance committee, plenty of rope, and a convenient pine tree always on hand. There have been seventeen men hung on that tree."

Worth, the Man Milliner.

Kate Field gossips about Worth, the celebrated man milliner, of Paris, as follows: Worth is a tallish man, with a big clever head and a very prominent forehead. His brown eyes are singularly shrewd in expression, and their seizure of detail is surprising—that is for a man. As a rule, men have no more eye for detail than owls have for the sun. Worth takes you in at a glance, and knows what your style ought to be, which is such a comfort. When I go to a dress-maker, I don't care to "work my passage." I went to order my harmony in one or two colors, and to encounter brains aqual to the occasion. Worth's taste, when allowed full play, is irreproachable. "I prefer simplicity to anything else," he says, "but there are women who don't believe in the value of a dress unless it is loaded with trimming. They drive me mad, for they can't take advice. Now, what is becoming to one person, is hideous when worn by another. I study to make the best out of a subject given me, as, unfortunately, we can't have people made to order, can we? If I had my own way all women should be slight, graceful and pretty. Then, dressing would be an artistic pleasure. A dress should never overpower the wearer. It should merely be an appropriate frame for a charming picture, bringing out the beauties of the picture but never detracting attention from it. So few women understand this. Why, when I find I can make a costume for less money than had been agreed upon, I actually annoyed clients by telling them so. They think it cannot be as handsome as it ought to be, and they would rather have more material added, however much the design might be marred, than pay less. I assure you this is a fact. Consequently, when I meet ladies who know that dressing is an art, I take very great satisfaction in them as patrons. It isn't every woman who knows how to wear a dress. When I have done my best, I try to make my client do her best by seeing her walk and sit down. To walk with style is rare enough; but when it comes to being able to sit down in a dress properly—well, there is not many equal to that. I can tell you. Then, women think they ought to have a number of dresses, and would rather be seen every day in a new toilet, however hideous, than wear one dress however becoming. There never was a greater mistake. If your frame is appropriate, stick to it. Don't be getting out of it, and trying experiments. I have just made a dress for Madame Nillson, in which she appears better than I ever saw her before, and I have begged her to wear that dress constantly in Russia, if she wants to produce a most charming effect. As she is sensible, I think she will take my advice, which, you perceive is against my interests, but, gracious me, money is not my only object. Art is intended to beautify nature, not to deform it."

You'd appreciate how fine an artist Worth is, by going to his villa at Suresne. It is one of the marvels of Parisian suburbs. I never saw such numbers of *ensemble*, every bit fitting into every other bit as though it were a mosaic. Worth has been his own architect, gardener, designer, upholsterer. There's not a carpet nor a curtain that he did not invent. Stuffs and chairs have been made for him, and for him only. The hangings in his library are works of art in the way of embroidery. The rare old china, which is Worth's particular frenzy, and with which many of the walls are inlaid, would drive Mr. Gladstone mad with delight. The eye is perpetually gratified, and when you step into the garden, the view of Paris, the Bois de Boulogne, and the country for miles around, is a dream of beauty.

This villa lies directly beneath Mont Valerin, the finest sight in the neighborhood of Paris. There are ruins in the garden, made out of stones, pillars and statuary, brought from the Tuileries, and bought by Worth after the Commune had done its worst. Seated on a lovely terrace made out of the imperial wreck, listening to an Æolian harp, gazing at the city of splendor at my feet, and breathing air steeped in glorious sunshine. I passed one of the most charming afternoons of my life. Worth, in a quaint, flowing gown and skull cap, that made him look tremendously like Hogarth, entertained the Duchesse de ——— and ourselves with stories of the Commune, and when we left we were firmly convinced that one of the cleverest men England has produced in this century is Worth, the dressmaker.

Hydrophobia Cure.

I can give some facts which may be of use to somebody, thereby saving life. The time between the biting of an animal by a mad dog and showing signs of hydrophobia is not less than nine days, but may be many months. After the animal has become rabid, a bite or scratch with the teeth upon a person, or slobber coming in contact with a sore or raw place, would produce hydrophobia just as soon as though he had been bitten by a mad dog. Hydrophobia can be prevented, and I will give what is well known to be an infallible remedy, if properly administered, for man and beast. A dose for a horse or cow should be about four times as great as for a person. It is not too late to give medicine any time before the spasms come on.

The first dose for a person is one and a half ounces of elecampane root, bruised, put in a pint of new milk, reduced to one half by boiling, then take all at one dose in the morning, fasting until afternoon, or at least a very light diet after several hours have elapsed. The second dose the same as first, except take two ounces of the root. Third dose the same as last, to be taken every other day. Three doses are all that are needed, and there need be no fear. This I know from my own experience, and know of a number of other cases where it has been entirely successful. This is no guess work. Those persons I allude to were bitten by their own dogs, that had been bitten by rabid dogs, and were penned up to see if they would go mad; they did go mad, and did bite the persons. This remedy has been used in and about Philadelphia for forty years and longer, with great success, and is known as the Goodman remedy. I am acquainted with a physician who told me he knew of its use for more than thirty years, but never knew of a case that failed where it was properly administered. Among other cases he mentioned, was one where a number of cows had been bitten by a mad dog. To half of this number they administered this remedy, to the other half not. The latter all died of hydrophobia, while those that took the elecampane and milk showed no signs of that disease.—*R. C. Shoemaker, in Country Gentleman.*

The Catholics.

The spiritual subjects of the Pope are scattered about as follows:

Italy	26,000,000
Spain	16,000,000
France	35,000,000
Germany	14,000,000
Austria and Hungary	44,000,000
Belgium	5,000,000
Ireland	5,000,000
England	2,000,000
Portugal	3,000,000
Netherlands	1,000,000
Switzerland	1,000,000
Canada	1,500,000
Mexico	9,500,000
South and Central America	24,400,000
United States	8,800,000
Other parts of the world	4,000,000
Total	198,000,000

The total, usually reckoned at 200,000,000, has undergone much change during the lifetime of the late pontiff. The church has gained most notably in the United States and England.

Things Not to Do.

Never believe much less propagate an ill-report of a neighbor without good evidence of its truth; never listen to an infamous story handed to you by a man who is inimical to the person defamed, or who is himself apt to defame his neighbors, or who is wont to sow discord among brethren and excite disturbance in society. Never utter the evil which you know or suspect of another, till you have an opportunity to expostulate with him. Never speak evil of another while you are under the influence of envy and malevolence, but wait till your spirits are cooled down, that you may better judge whether to utter or suppress the matter.

Russian Rural Life.

The following illustration of rural life in Russia has interest at this juncture: Nearly whole of the female population and about one-half of the male inhabitants are habitually engaged in cultivating the communal land, which comprises about 2,000 acres of light, sandy soil. The arable part of this land is divided into three large fields, each of which is cut up into long narrow strips. The first field is reserved for the winter grain—that is to say, rye, which forms, in the shape of black bread, the principal food of the peasantry. In the second are raised oats for the horses, and buckwheat, which is largely used for food. The third lies fallow, and is used in the summer as pasturage for the cattle.

All the villagers in this part of the country divide the arable land in this way, in order to suit the triennial rotation of crops. This triennial system is extremely simple. The field which is used this year for raising winter grain will be used next year for raising summer grain, and in the following year will lie fallow. Before being sown with winter grain, it ought to receive a certain amount of manure. Every family possesses in each of the two fields under cultivation one or more of the long narrow strips or belts into which they are divided.

On St. George's Day (May 5) the cattle are brought out for the first time, and sprinkled with holy water by the priest. The cattle of the Russian peasantry are never very fat, but at this period of the year their appearance is truly lamentable. During the winter they have been cooped up in small unventilated cow houses, and fed almost exclusively on straw; now, when they are released from their imprisonment, they look like the ghost of their former emaciated selves. All are lean and weak, many are lame, and some cannot rise to their feet without assistance. Meanwhile the peasants are impatient to begin the field labor. An old proverb, which they all know, says: "Sow in mud, and you will be a prince," and they always act in accordance with this illustrate of traditional wisdom. As soon as it is possible to plough they begin to prepare the land for the summer grain, and this labor occupies them probably to the end of May. Then comes the work of carting out manure, and preparing the fallow field for the winter grain, which will last probably till about St. Peter's Day (July), when the haymaking generally begins.

The annual life of the peasantry is that of simple husbandmen, inhabiting a country where the winter is long and severe. The agricultural year begins in April with the melting of the snow. Nature has been lying dormant for some months; awaking now from her long sleep, and throwing off her white mantle, she strives to make up for lost time. No sooner has the snow disappeared than the fresh young grass begins to shoot up, and very soon afterward the shrubs and trees begin to bud. The rapidity of this transition from winter to spring astonishes the inhabitants of the more temperate climes.

After the haymaking comes the harvest, by far the busiest time of the year. From the end of July, especially from St. Elijah's Day (Aug. 1), when the saint is usually heard rumbling along the heavens in his chariot of fire, until the end of August, the peasant may work day and night, and yet he will find that he has barely time to get all his work done. In little more than a month he has to reap and stack his grain—rye, oats, and whatever else he may have sown, either in spring or in the preceding autumn—and to sow the winter grain for next year. To add to his troubles, it sometimes happens that the rye and the oats ripen almost simultaneously, and his position is still more difficult than usual.

Whether the seasons favor him or not, the peasant has at this time a hard task, for he can rarely afford to hire the requisite number of laborers, and has generally the assistance merely of his wife and family; but he can at this season work for a short time at high pressure, for he has the prospect of soon obtaining a good rest and an abundance of food. About the beginning of October the field labor is finished, and on October 18 (1st, old style) the harvest festival begins—a joyous season, during which the parish fetes are commonly celebrated.—*Wallace's Russia.*

Words of Wisdom.

He is rich who is poor enough to be generous.

To extol one's own virtue is to make a vice of it.

About a pint of tears go to every pleasure, taking the world over.

Who has not known ill fortune never knew himself or his own virtue.

We must not contradict, but instruct him that contradicts us; for a madman is not cured by another running mad also.

Every man has something to do which he neglects; every man has faults to conquer which he delays to combat.

Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary to do so, and hold your tongue when it is prudent that you should do so.

Truth is a torch, but one of enormous size: so that we try to sling past it in rather a blinking fashion, for fear it should burn us.

Character is always known. Thefts never enrich; alms never impoverish; murder will speak out of stone walls. The least admixture of a lie—for example, the smallest mixture of vanity, the east attempt to make a good impression, a favorable appearance—will instantly vitiate the effect; but speak the truth, and all nature and all spirits help you with unexpected furtherance.

It was finely said by Socrates that the shortest and most direct road to popularity is "for a man to be the same that he wishes to be taken for." People are egregiously mistaken if they think they can ever attain to permanent popularity by hypocrisy, by mere outside appearances, and by disguising not only their language but their looks. True popularity takes deep root, and spreads itself wide; but the false falls away like blossoms; for nothing that is false can be lasting.

Spiders Traveling Around the World.

At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, the Rev. Dr. McCook contributed an interesting essay on spiders. One species, *Sarotes venatorius*, is distributed with little variation in form or color, all around the world. From cabinet specimens, he could trace it, going Westward, from the extreme Eastern limit of this continent to the extreme Western coast of Africa. He has found the line of distribution to coincide with the belt of Northern trade winds. He thinks the spider migrated from point to point by throwing out fine threads and suspending themselves so as to be carried by the wind. So far as he has been able to prosecute the inquiry, there is a corresponding line of distribution for these spiders in countries swept by the Southern trade winds. The theory needs further facts as to the presence or absence of these insects on islands in the ocean, before it can be fully accepted; if verified it may help to determine the open questions as to missing continents, since it cannot be supposed that spiders could cross spaces of water.

The First Step.

There is no step so long as the first step in any direction, especially a wrong one. Having once taken it, you are very likely to go farther. One who steals a penny will remember it when he thinks of stealing a sovereign. If he steals the sovereign first, when he is tempted by thousands he will remember he is already a thief. A perfectly innocent person dreads the soil of any sin upon his soul, but after the slightest smirch he cannot say, "I am clean." The vulgar proverb, "One might as well be hung for a sheep as for a lamb," means a great deal. Often the lamb was stolen years before, and now why not take the sheep? An idle word, half-oath, half-exclamation, leads the boy to swearing. Once having sworn, he will swear again. The first step may not be much in itself, but in its relation to our lives it is a giant's stride. It is well to remember it.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

A demonstration in opposition to the tariff bill pending in Congress was held at Allentown, Pa., over fifteen thousand persons taking part in the procession.

Commodore John Hodges Graham, of the United States navy, died suddenly on the 17th, at Newburgh, N. Y., aged eighty-four. He lost a leg in the war of 1812.

The other day, while the Lechmere National Bank, of East Cambridge, Mass., was in charge of the president, he was called to the door by a lady, who engaged his attention while two men entered the building and stole over $40,000. The woman and her accomplices escaped with their booty.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated in New York with the usual procession of Irish societies and annual dinner of the Knights of St. Patrick.

Wages of operatives in the Pacific mills at Lawrence, Mass., have been reduced ten to fifteen per cent.

A. S. Boyer and C. Sellers, late officers of the Dime Savings Bank, of Reading, Pa., have been held in $5,000 bail each on a charge of conspiracy to defraud.

The list of failures in New York has been swelled recently by several heavy suspensions, notably those of S. H. Mills & Co., prominent Wall street brokers and speculators in stocks, whose liabilities will reach nearly $300,000, and Henry S. Wells, a large contractor, who has been adjudicated a bankrupt upon his own petition, with liabilities amounting to $225,000.

The Democratic State executive committee of Pennsylvania met in Harrisburg and decided to hold the next convention in Pittsburgh, May 22.

A number of students belonging to Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, have been arrested for hazing. The faculty expelled or suspended several.

The Rhode Island State convention of the new National party was held at Providence. A ticket headed by William Foster for governor was nominated.

The Calais (Me.) Savings Bank has suspended.

Election returns from all the towns in New Hampshire for governor give Prescott, Republican, 39,375, and McKean, Democrat, 37,863. The House will stand: Republicans, 205; Democrats, 165.

A bill to grant female suffrage has been defeated in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature by 127 to 93.

James E. Goll, well-known in New York insurance circles, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He was at one time wealthy, but met with reverses, had family troubles and became dissipated.

The Rhode Island Republicans met in convention at Providence and renominated the present State officers by acclamation. Following the usual custom, no political resolutions were passed.

The Tarrytown (N. Y.) First National Bank has failed. The liabilities are estimated at $122,000 and assets $80,000. The Bank of Chemung, at Elmira, N. Y.—a private institution—has also suspended.

The Rhode Island Democratic State convention, held in Providence, rebelled in the nomination of a ticket headed by Isaac Lawrence for governor.

Western and Southern States.

Governor Holliday, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation offering $100 for the arrest of each of the parties concerned in the lynching of a colored woman named Harris, in East Rockingham county. The woman was taken from jail and put to death by unknown persons on suspicion of having instigated the burning of a barn.

Chess, Carley & Co.'s, oil refinery in Louisville, Ky., the largest of the kind in the south, was partially burned, causing a loss of about $100,000.

The verdict of the jury who found General Thomas C. Anderson, of the Louisiana returning board, guilty of forging election returns, has been set aside by the Louisiana supreme court and the prisoner ordered to be discharged from custody. The decision states that the record of crime offered in evidence did not conform with that mentioned in the information; that the consolidated election returns, in regard to which forgery was charged, are not legal instruments by which frauds may be committed, and their alteration cannot be construed into a crime.

A house occupied by a farmer named Harley, living a few miles north of Adrian, Mich., was destroyed by fire, and his wife and two children were burned to death.

A building in Cleveland, Ohio, occupied by a non-explosive lamp company, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents, and a total loss incurred of $165,000.

A band of four expert counterfeiters, who have been operating extensively in the Northwest, were unearthed and arrested in Chicago by a special government detective. The whole of their apparatus and some of the spurious coin were captured.

Four men and a boy were drowned near Howardsville, Albermarle county, Va., recently, while attempting to cross a river in a frail canoe after dark. Two families, consisting of thirteen women and children, were left without a single full-grown male to support them.

A sensational report concerning the sawmill of Hall & Alvis, about seven miles from Richmond, Va. Without a moment's warning an explosion took place which hurled the building lumber, sheds and persons standing around in every direction. The boiler had burst and five men were killed, and one was fatally and five dangerously wounded. Among the killed were two sons of the manager of the sawmill, Mr. Hall who was also injured.

Reports from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia give flattering prospects of the wheat crop. The average increase over last year's crop is estimated at twenty-five per cent.

A large tobacco warehouse, several factories, a colored church and six tenement houses were destroyed by fire in Danville, Va., entailing a loss of $80,000, on which the insurance is $50,000.

From Washington.

A bill has been presented in the House to erect a new mint at Indianapolis, Ind.

The bill to pay $375,000 for mail contracts made in the South previous to the war has been defeated in the House.

The nomination of Mr. Beard to be collector of the port of Boston has been confirmed by the Senate without opposition. Senatorial courtesy prohibits opposition to a nomination supported by both Senators from the State in which the appointment is made, as in Mr. Beard's case.

The House judiciary committee has, by a majority vote, decided to report a bill repealing the bankrupt law.

Secretary Sherman was sent for by the Senate committee of finance, the other day, to get his views in regard to the bill repealing the resumption law; and he informed the committee that specie resumption upon the day fixed was practicable and that the silver bill would be an aid rather than an obstacle to resumption.

The national council of the Sovereigns of Industry met in convention at Washington and effected an organization. Delegates from a large number of States were present.

A majority report of the House committee on civil service reform says that Doorkeeper Polk, who was charged with making more appointments to office than was allowed by law should be removed. A minority report, signed by four of the committee, dissents from the views of the majority.

The number of bills introduced in the House up to the 21st is 3,990, and of joint resolutions 162.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has agreed to report a bill allowing pensions of $72 per month to soldiers who have lost either both eyes, both hands, or both feet, and of $24 to those having lost one eye, one hand or one foot.

The National Council of Sovereigns of Industry, in session at Washington, elected the following officers of the National Council for 1878: John Sheldin, Pennsylvania, president; S. S. Davis, Massachusetts, vice-president; M. W. Morton, Rhode Island, secretary; Clark Wethersby, New York, treasurer; W. H. Earl, Massachusetts, lecturer.

The commissioner of agriculture has made an elaborate report upon the diseases of domestic animals. According to a tabular statement, compiled from information received from 1,100 counties, the annual value of losses on all classes of domestic animals is nearly $47,000,000. As this statement is based on returns received from only one-half of the country, the annual loss from this cause may be placed at $30,000,000.

Leading New York bankers had a conference in that city with the House committee on banking and currency regarding the resumption of specie payments. General Ewing, of the committee, made inquiries to draw out the views of the bankers, who expressed the opinion that resumption was practicable. After the meeting General Ewing said that the statements of the bankers had strengthened his own opinion that the secretary of the treasury was not able to carry out the resumption act.

Foreign News.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey were exchanged at St. Petersburg. Meanwhile the Russians were strengthening their position around Constantinople.

An epidemic of measles has broken out in Lyons, France, and 6,000 persons have been taken down with the disease.

The Grecian insurrection against Turkey has been completely supressed. In the district of Chimara the entire expeditionary force of the Greeks has been killed, captured or dispersed in the mountains. Great excesses were committed by the Turkish irregulars, who burned or pillaged sixteen villages, the inhabitants of which fled or perished. The various consuls have represented the condition of affairs to their governments, and appealed for preventive measures.

England has refused to take part in the European congress unless Russia promises to submit the treaty stipulations in full.

O'Donovan Rossa, of New York, attempted to lecture upon Ireland in Montreal on St. Patrick's day, and the result was a riot in which four men were shot. The windows of the hall in which the lecture was held were riddled with stones and the lecturer was compelled to close abruptly and steal out of the building by a side door. The military were under arms, and the police came to close quarters with the rioters several times.

General Grant has arrived at Naples.

The Danube is again open to commerce.

The marriage of the Earl of Roseberry to Miss Hannah de Rothschild, only daughter of the Baron Meyer de Rothschild, was celebrated in London with great splendor. The bride's fortune is estimated at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. Among those present at the ceremony were the Prince of Wales, Lord Beaconsfield and others.

A new Italian ministry has been formed.

The printers of Paris are on a strike.

The famine in China is extending over the northern provinces.

The grain trade in South York hire, England, is in a most stagnant condition and large numbers of men are out of work.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Numerous petitions against the revival of the income tax were presented....The bill to permit women in practice in the highest court of any State to practice in the supreme court of the United States was reported upon adversely....The bill prohibiting members of Congress from becoming sureties for contractors was passed....The fortifications appropriations bill was passed without amendment. It appropriates $275,000....The bill granting an American register to a foreign built vessel for a scientific expedition around the world was discussed without action....After receiving several amendments to the bill organizing a life-saving and coast guard service and discussing the Pacific railroad sinking fund bill the Senate adjourned.

The committee on railroads reported Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific railroad bills....A bill to protect American purchasers of foreign acting plays and dramas was introduced by Mr. Blaine....The bill granting American register to a vessel for the Woodruff scientific expedition was passed....The bill to amend the act relating to the cultivation of timber was debated and then laid aside....The Pacific Railroad sinking fund bill was discussed for some time without action....The bill authorizing the employment of temporary clerks in the treasury and interior departments was debated for some time, and Mr. Blaine spoke upon his amendment providing that the government shall not expend money to force the collection of taxes on wood and lumber used by actual settlers taken from government lands which have not been surveyed or offered for sale, attacked the secretary of the interior, who was defended by Messrs. Dawes, Hoar, Christiancy, and others....The West Point bill was received from the House, and the Senate insisted on its amendments and asked for a conference committee to be appointed.

The bill amending the timber cultivation laws was passed. It provides that every person who plants, protects and keeps in a healthy growing condition for ten years ten acres of timber, the trees thereon not being more than four feet apart each way, on any quarter section of public lands, shall be entitled to patent for a quarter section....A resolution to inquire whether Judge Whitaker, of Louisiana, who presided at the trial of General Anderson, is a defaulter to the government was introduced by Mr. Howe and ordered to be printed....A resolution was introduced requesting the President to furnish information regarding the terms of surrender of the Cuban insurgents. Laid over and the Senate then adjourned.

House.

Mr. Springer moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing the coinage of gold and silver on the same terms, and the issue of certificates of deposit on them. Action was delayed by opponents of the bill until the hour for other business and the matter went over.....Bills were introduced by Messrs. Vance and Elam providing for the payment of certain Southern mail contracts, and by Mr. Conger, repealing the law appropriating $375,000 for the payment of certain Southern mail contracts. Adjourned.

Bills were passed reducing the pay of United States jurors from $3 to $2, and limiting the pay of United States marshals to $5,000, of chief deputies to $2,500, and other deputies to $5 a day....The Pension bill, appropriating $29,289,000, was reported. The West Point Academy bill was reported back with recommendation to agree to some and dissent from others of the Senate amendments. The report was agreed to....The General Deficiency bill was discussed in committee of the whole.....The Senate bill appointing General Sherman a regent of the Smithsonian Institute, instead of George Bancroft, resigned, was taken up and passed. Adjourned.

The bill regulating the advertising of mail letting contracts was taken up. It provides that notices shall be published in one or more papers in each State interested, that proposals for mail lettings will be received at a certain date, and that all information pertaining thereto can be obtained on application to the second assistant postmaster-general. An amendment prohibiting the subletting of mail contracts was adopted, and the bill as amended was passed....The deficiency appropriation bill was passed. Adjourned.

The bill regulating the advertising of mail lettings, was taken up. It provides that notices shall be published in one or more papers in each State interested, that proposals for mail lettings will be received at a certain date, and that all information pertaining thereto can be obtained on application to the second assistant postmaster-general. An amendment prohibiting the subletting of mail contracts was adopted, and the bill as amended was passed....The deficiency appropriation bill was passed. Adjourned.

Fashion Notes.

New velvet muffs are edged with black lace.

Leg-of-mutton sleeves have been revived.

Faille continues in favor for house dresses.

The novelty for bonnet trimming is dyed grebe.

The cut-away jacket supersedes the polonaise.

Beads have appeared on linen articles of apparel.

Butterflies are the new ornaments for spring hats.

Rows of machine stitching will trim summer dresses.

The novelties in spring fabrics are largely in linens.

Spring styles proclaim the fact that everything is beaded.

Colored pearl ornaments are on the new spring bonnets.

Embroidered and fringed ribbon will trim summer fabrics.

Princess dresses are remodeled for children's spring attire.

New foliage for hats is made of rubber without wire stems

Flower embroidery is the latest trimming for evening dresses.

New and beautiful grenadines have stripes and flowers of velvet.

Ladies' silk ties have ends of net heavily embroidered in colors.

Metal buttons will be profusely used on the "costume de fatigue."

Scotch plaids will be much worn this summer, especially for traveling.

Rich white satin fans with tracery of silver or gilt flowers are novelties.

Pearl buttons are shaded to match all the new shades of new materials.

The new spring colors are in subdued tints, such as drab, tan and silver.

A handsome gold slipper of unique design is the latest candlestick holder.

Chip hats and bonnets will be worn almost to the exclusion of other straws.

Exquisite pearl fringes and headings are shown for trimming hats and bonnets.

Spring wraps, called "Mantelets," are square in the back,